REPORT
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL
FOR NAMIBIA

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-THIRD SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 24 (A/43/24)

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1991

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFRICA Fund	Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund
ANC	African National Congress of South Africa
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LAS	League of Arab States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
PLAN	People's Liberation Army of Namibia
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organization
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WFUNA	World Federation of United Nations Associations
WHO	World Health Organization

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

11 November 1988

Sir,

Pursuant to section V of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, I have the honour to transmit herewith the twenty-third report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which the Council adopted at its 522nd and 523rd meetings, on 2 and 10 November 1988. The report covers the period from 1 September 1987 to 31 August 1988.

In the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a major policy-making organ of the United Nations, the Council, during the period under review, intensified its activities with a view to mobilizing concerted international action for the immediate and unconditional independence of Namibia on the basis of the United Nations plan for the Territory, endorsed by Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. In the formulation and execution of its various activities, the Council worked closely with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which the General Assembly has recognized as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), I have the honour to request that the report be distributed as a document of the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Peter D. ZUZE
President of the
United Nations Council for Namibia

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. One year later, on 19 May 1967, the Assembly, by its resolution 2248 (S-V), established the United Nations Council for Namibia, to carry out, on its behalf, the administration of Namibia until the Territory achieved its independence.

2. In total defiance and disregard of those and other subsequent resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, which call for the immediate independence of Namibia, the racist South African régime continues to hold the Territory under its colonial domination. The continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, which constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people, as well as that régime's use of the Territory for acts of aggression against, and destabilization of, the independent States in the region, constitute a threat to international peace and security.

3. During the period under review, South Africa increased its militarization of the Namibian territory and its acts of brutality and oppression against the people of Namibia. The state of emergency, martial law and dusk-to-dawn curfew in Namibia were enforced by the Pretoria régime's imposition of so-called security zones covering more than two thirds of the Territory. Disappearances and detention of members of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and of its supporters and sympathizers were stepped up. The United Nations Council for Namibia remains gravely concerned that the collaboration of certain Western and other States with the racist régime of South Africa has encouraged Pretoria's brutal repression of the Namibian people and its refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

4. These fruitless attempts did not succeed in deterring the people of Namibia led by SWAPO in their just struggle for the liberation of their country. Recognized by the General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of its people, SWAPO continued to lead and intensify the liberation struggle against the South African régime with courage and steadfast determination.

5. For its part, the Council, since its creation, has spared no effort in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until independence. It has continued to work closely with SWAPO in the formulation of its programme of activities, aimed primarily at bringing an end to racist South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia and protecting the rights and interests of Namibia and its people.

6. Delegations of the Council visited and held consultations with the Governments of Australia, Brazil, Chile, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Thailand, Singapore and Venezuela during the period under review. The objective of the consultations was to exchange views with those Governments on new initiatives that could be undertaken towards the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which embodies the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. It was also intended to consult with the Governments regarding steps that may be recommended to the General Assembly, in view of its decision in resolution 42/14 B of 6 November 1987, to consider at its next session "necessary action in accordance with the Charter [of the United

Nations], cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia, in the event of the inability of the Security Council to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988".

7. In furtherance of its activities in the mobilization of international support for the early independence of Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia held an unprecedented meeting at the ministerial level at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987. It also organized seminars at Istanbul, Turkey, from 21 to 25 March 1988 and Toronto, Canada, from 7 to 11 September 1988, on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence and on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, respectively.

8. The activities of the Council also extended to the promotion of Namibia's interests in specialized agencies and other international organizations and conferences. In that regard, it represented Namibia in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia participated in the thirty-fifth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

9. The Council also participated in meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries during the period under review.

10. The Council continued to provide material assistance to Namibians through the three accounts of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, namely, the General Account for education, social and relief activities, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

11. During the period under review, the Council gave the widest publicity to the plight of the Namibian people. It stepped up its dissemination of information activities, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, through publications, films, radio programmes, photographic displays and other publicity areas. It also organized journalists' encounters for media representatives from all regions of the world preceding the seminars held at Istanbul, Turkey, and Toronto, Canada.

12. The Council further intensified its close co-operation with non-governmental organizations, bearing in mind the important and effective role that they continue to play in mobilizing international public opinion in support of the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence.

13. The Council, once again, draws the attention of the international community to the deteriorating situation in and relating to Namibia and to the grave threat to international peace and security stemming from racist South Africa's continued

illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. It also renews its determination to exert every effort in support of the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

PART ONE

DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS OVER NAMIBIA

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

14. Pursuant to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the Assembly declared, *inter alia*, that all peoples have the right to self-determination and that all steps must be taken to transfer all powers to them "without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire", the Assembly has consistently adopted resolutions and decisions aimed at achieving the goal of ensuring the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and as recognized in the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution.

15. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2248 (S-V), established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until the Territory achieved its independence. Since the adoption of that resolution, the Assembly has continued to undertake further efforts aimed at assisting the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and national independence.

16. The unique responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia has been affirmed by the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 [1] in which the Court stated that Member States "are under obligation to recognize the illegality and invalidity of South Africa's continued presence in Namibia". By its resolution 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, the Security Council took note with appreciation of the advisory opinion and agreed with the Court's opinion that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa was under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately, and to put an end to its occupation of the Territory.

17. The United Nations Council for Namibia was established by the General Assembly with the objective, *inter alia*, of ensuring the withdrawal of the illegal South African régime from Namibia and of taking over the administration of the Territory until it achieves independence. In subsequent resolutions, the Assembly has assigned a broad range of policy-making and administrative functions to the Council, to be undertaken in close consultation with SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

18. In fulfilment of the above-mentioned mandate, the Council continued to participate in the formulation of United Nations policy on Namibia by submitting to the General Assembly annual reports containing its assessment of the situation in Namibia, an account of its activities as Administering Authority for the Territory and its recommendations for action by the Assembly. The report of the Council is the main document before the Assembly when it considers the question of Namibia and the recommendations of the Council provide the basis for the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on that question.

19. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia also took an active part in the meetings of the Security Council of October 1987 to consider the question of Namibia.

20. In addition, the United Nations Council for Namibia participated actively in the work of other United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other institutions. In particular, the Council participated in meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against *Apartheid*. Similarly, the Council continued to invite those bodies to be represented at its own meetings and events that it organized.

21. The Council continued to co-operate fully with OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries by taking an active part in their meetings and contributing to the elaboration of the resolutions and declarations on the question of Namibia.

CHAPTER II

MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

22. The General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at its 54th to 59th plenary meetings, from 4 to 6 November 1987.

23. At the 54th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 4 November 1987, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in introducing the draft recommendations of the Council for the consideration of Member States, urged, *inter alia*, all Member States to take individual and collective measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. He reiterated the Council's strong condemnation of the "linkage" policy and appealed once again to the United States Administration to abandon its support for "linkage" so that the collective efforts of the United Nations might bear fruit. He also urged the Security Council to ensure that all Member States respect its resolutions and decisions in order that the people of Namibia might exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence.

24. At the same meeting, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO, reiterated his organization's position that SWAPO was ready to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and stated that it was up to the Security Council to compel the Botha régime to reciprocate and accept a cease-fire as the first step in that process. He further stated that the struggle against the Pretoria régime must be intensified until the régime faced up to the reality of the situation, that South Africa must, sooner rather than later, agree to a cease-fire with SWAPO in order to pave the way for the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978).

25. The debate on the item and subsequent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly reflected once more the international community's grave concern over South Africa's persistent and blatant refusal to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and its intention to perpetuate its colonial and illegal occupation of Namibia. The debate clearly demonstrated the overwhelming support of the international community for the just struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

26. During the course of the debate, statements were made by 91 delegations. The speakers strongly condemned the Pretoria régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its attempts to link the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola; they demanded an immediate and unconditional end to Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia and called for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African régime so as to force it to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

27. Speakers pointed out that the failure to achieve independence for Namibia through the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978), was due mainly to the intransigent attitude of South Africa, which continued its illegal occupation of Namibia and the exploitation of its human and natural resources. They reaffirmed that Council

resolution 435 (1978) remained the only internationally accepted solution for the independence of Namibia. They rejected the "linkage" policy by stating that the presence of Cuban forces in Angola was a matter which fell exclusively within the sovereign jurisdiction of Angola and was therefore extraneous and irrelevant to the question of Namibia's independence.

28. Delegations expressed encouragement at the adoption by the Security Council on 30 October 1987 of resolution 601 (1987), which authorized the Secretary-General to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO as the next step towards the independence of Namibia. They reaffirmed that the question of Namibia was one of decolonization and not one of East-West confrontation. They strongly denounced the *apartheid* régime for its use of the territory of Namibia as a springboard for aggression and destabilization of neighbouring independent States. They deplored the continued exploitation of Namibia's natural resources by foreign economic interests, and urged the international community to adopt concrete measures to isolate the *apartheid* régime. Speakers paid tribute to the United Nations Council for Namibia for its endeavours to promote the interests of the people of Namibia and to uphold their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence.

29. At its 59th plenary meeting on 6 November 1987, the General Assembly, by approving the draft recommendations submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia, adopted five resolutions on the item (42/14 A-E). By its resolution 42/14 A, the Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and as recognized by the Assembly in its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa.

30. The General Assembly strongly condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia; declared that its illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974; and supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

31. The General Assembly reiterated its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate, and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia and called for the early implementation of this provision, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 41/39 A of 20 November 1986 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986.

32. Once again the General Assembly strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, cultural and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and territory of Namibia. In that context, it deplored the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia Information Offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demanded their immediate closure.

33. By its resolution 42/14 B, the General Assembly strongly condemned racist South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to prolong its illegal occupation of Namibia and to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

34. The General Assembly reiterated that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constituted the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia, and it demanded their immediate and unconditional implementation.

35. The General Assembly firmly rejected any attempt by racist South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia by means of a unilateral declaration of independence outside the framework of the United Nations plan for the independence of the Territory, embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It strongly condemned attempts by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa to impose a bogus constitution on the Namibian people, and its intention to conduct bantustan-type elections in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and once again declared any such actions to be illegal, null and void.

36. The General Assembly strongly condemned the use of the veto in the Security Council on 15 November 1985 and 9 April 1987 by some of its Western permanent members, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against South Africa, and called upon the Western permanent members of the Security Council to support the imposition of its enforcement measures in order to ensure compliance by South Africa with resolutions of the Council.

37. The General Assembly decided to consider at its forty-third session necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that that was a unique instance in which the United Nations had assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia, in the event of the inability of the Security Council to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988.

38. By its resolution 42/14 C of 6 November 1987, the General Assembly approved the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein concerning the programme of work of the Council.

39. By its resolution 42/14 D of 6 November 1987, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for national

independence, to continue to consider effective ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia in order to intensify the international campaign in favour of the cause of Namibia, and to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counteract the total news black-out in Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime, which forbids foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory.

40. By its resolution 42/14 E of 6 November 1987, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

41. The General Assembly also appealed to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

CHAPTER III

MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

42. The United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, participates in debates of the Security Council on the situation in Namibia. It also submits recommendations to the General Assembly, which form the basis for the resolutions of the Assembly on the question of Namibia, by which the Security Council is called upon to take action in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia.

43. At the request of the Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations 2/ and the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, 3/ the Security Council continued its consideration of the situation in Namibia during five meetings held from 28 to 30 October 1987.

44. A delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, led by its President, Lieutenant-General Peter D. Zuze (Zambia), participated in the debates. A delegation of SWAPO, led by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, also participated in the debates. During its consideration of the item, 53 speakers took part in the debate of the Security Council, including the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

45. It will be recalled that on 31 March 1987, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council his report on the question of Namibia. 4/ On 27 October 1987, the Secretary-General submitted a further report 5/ to provide the Council with an account of developments which had occurred since then concerning the implementation of its resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) on the same question.

46. In his further report, 5/ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that following the Council's meetings on 6 and 7 April 1987 on the question of Namibia, he had resumed consultations with South Africa with a view to obtaining clarification on its position regarding the future of the Territory in the light of disturbing press reports. He stressed that any deviations from agreements reached between the United Nations and South Africa would be in violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). He also summarized his in-depth discussions held during the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held in July 1987 at Addis Ababa, with a representative of SWAPO, the Heads of State and Government, the Chairman of the Front-line States and of OAU and the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

47. The Secretary-General further reported on the mission he dispatched during August and September 1987 for consultations with South Africa, the front-line States, Nigeria and SWAPO.

48. The mission conveyed to the Government of South Africa the concerns expressed by African leaders to the Secretary-General about the delays in proceeding to the implementation of the United Nations plan. The mission emphasized that the Secretary-General fully shared those concerns, particularly since all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan had been resolved in November 1985 when agreement had been reached on the choice of the electoral system. The mission

informed the Government of South Africa of the Secretary-General's concern regarding various constitutional arrangements envisaged in Namibia.

49. In concluding, the Secretary-General stated that although Security Council resolution 435 (1978) had been adopted more than nine years previously, successive attempts in recent years to finalize arrangements for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia, in order to commence the implementation of the United Nations plan, had been blocked by South Africa's insistence on the linkage pre-condition. He expressed his conviction that if the question of Namibia was re-examined with realism and sincere concern for the well-being of the inhabitants of the Territory, it would be possible to open the way for implementation of the United Nations plan. He further stated that the concerted action of the international community was needed to achieve this objective.

50. At the opening meeting on 28 October 1987, the Chairman of the Group of African States recalled that, in November 1985 6/ and in March 1987, 7/ the Security Council had been asked to consider the continued illegal occupation of Namibia as a threat to regional and international peace and security and had been called upon to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa under relevant provisions of the Charter. The African States had once again pledged themselves to step up diplomatic efforts to break the impasse of linking the attainment of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and had therefore requested the convening of the Security Council. 8/

51. The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries urged the Security Council to adopt a draft resolution in order to trigger the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) before the end of 1987, and make it clear to South Africa that the Council would have no alternative but to invoke Chapter VII of the Charter in order to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it, should it continue to obstruct Namibia's independence. 9/

52. In his address to the Security Council, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia called upon the Security Council to decide on the arrangement of a cease-fire and the deployment of UNTAG, in conformity with Council resolution 435 (1978), and to work to remove the artificial barrier of "linkage". 10/

53. The President expressed deep concern over the continued violations of human rights and democratic principles by the South African régime in Namibia, and the illegal exploitation of the human and natural resources of the territory by foreign economic interests. He called upon the Security Council to reach a firm agreement mandating the Secretary-General to proceed with the arrangements for a cease-fire between the parties to the conflict and the emplacement of UNTAG to ensure free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. 10/

54. In his address to the Security Council, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO urged the Council to put aside the extraneous and irrelevant issues which prevented it from taking action towards the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and the signing of a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO. He reiterated that the insistence on the policy of "linkage" was the main impediment to Namibia's independence and was never part of the negotiations on the implementation of the United Nations plan. 8/

55. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that in his view there were two compelling options before the Security Council. One was to authorize the Secretary-General to start implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) with immediate effect and the other was to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter in case of non-compliance by the régime. 7/

56. Delegations participating in the debate noted that it was more than two years since the Security Council had adopted resolution 566 (1985), in which, inter alia, it strongly warned South Africa that its refusal to co-operate in ensuring the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) would oblige the Council to have recourse to appropriate measures under the Charter, including Chapter VII.

57. Delegations recalled that it had seemed that the deadlock affecting the Security Council since the adoption of its resolution 435 (1978) had been broken, and further recalled that the consultations conducted by the Secretary-General made rapid progress on several aspects of the question, and that in November 1985, all the parties had reached agreement on a system of proportional representation for the elections envisaged in resolution 435 (1978), thus opening the way for the establishment of UNTAG. All delegations reiterated the Secretary-General's view that all the conditions for the implementation of the United Nations plan had been met.

58. Delegations once again rejected the policy of "linkage" proclaimed by South Africa and expressed regret that the Security Council had been unable to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime. The speakers emphasized that Pretoria continued to rely on the support of certain Western States in order to defy relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council with regard to the independence of Namibia.

59. On 30 October 1987, at the conclusion of the debate, the Security Council adopted a draft resolution 10/ submitted by the members of the Council that were members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. By a vote of 14 to none, with one abstention (United States), the Security Council adopted the draft resolution as resolution 601 (1987). 10/

60. By its resolution 601 (1987), the Security Council strongly condemned racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and stubborn refusal to comply with its resolutions and decisions; reaffirmed the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia; affirmed that all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) had been resolved as stated in the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1987 4/ and of 27 October 1987; 5/ welcomed the expressed readiness of SWAPO to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa; and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO in order to undertake administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of UNTAG.

61. The United Nations Council for Namibia also participated in the meetings of the Security Council which were held during the period under review on the question of South Africa.

PART TWO

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL AS THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA FOR BRINGING ABOUT THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

62. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, recognizing that concerted and intensified international action would be required to end the illegal occupation of the Territory, made the immediate independence of Namibia the principal focus of its activities. Reflecting the urgency it attached to this objective, the Council held the first ministerial-level meeting in its 20-year history in October 1987.

63. During the period under review, the Council also held a seminar at Istanbul, Turkey, and Toronto, Canada, and sponsored non-governmental organization activities in Western Europe and North America. The purpose of these events was to mobilize further international support for the struggle of the Namibian people, to consider new proposals for eliminating the obstacles to Namibia's independence and to increase the dissemination of information to the general public on the question of Namibia and the activities of the Council.

64. The Council dispatched missions to Asia, Latin America and Western Europe to consult with Governments in those regions on the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia.

65. The Council assessed the political, military, economic, social and legal aspects of the Namibian situation and published detailed reports on these topics to serve as a factual basis for the activities of the international community in support of Namibia's independence. The Council also prepared a comprehensive report on contacts between South Africa and those States which, through their political, diplomatic, military and other relations with the racist régime, lend support to its continued illegal occupation of Namibia.

66. The Council continued to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in matters of mutual concern. It also represented Namibia in a variety of specialized agencies of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and conferences. In so doing, it sought to derive maximum benefit for the Namibian people from the assistance programmes sponsored by those agencies, and to promote the interests of Namibia and its people as actively as possible.

67. The Council was keenly aware of the important role played by public information in the mobilization of broad international support for the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination and independence. It therefore conducted an extensive programme of dissemination of information designed to acquaint the general public more fully, as well as political leaders, educators, artists,

journalists, trade unionists and other opinion-makers, with all aspects of the Namibian question.

68. In conjunction with its efforts to promote Namibia's immediate independence, the Council continued to supervise the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the main vehicle for the provision of United Nations assistance to Namibians in the pre-independence period. It also directed the work of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in, *inter alia*, assistance programmes for Namibians, the issuance of travel documents, the dissemination of information on Namibia and the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 11/ including, in particular, the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of the Netherlands.

69. The Council continued to co-operate closely with SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, and in other matters of interest to the Namibian people.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

Officers of the Council

70. At its 511th meeting, on 16 December 1987, the Council elected Lieutenant-General Peter D. Zuze (Zambia) as its President for 1988. At the same meeting, the Council elected Messrs. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria), Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana), Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan (India), Ilter Türkmen (Turkey) and Dragoslav Pejic (Yugoslavia) as Vice-Presidents for 1988.

Steering Committee

71. The Steering Committee of the Council consists of the President of the Council, the five vice-presidents, the chairmen of the three Standing Committees and the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Standing committees

72. At its 511th meeting, on 16 December 1987, the Council elected Messrs. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon) as Chairman of Standing Committee I, Anees-uddin Ahmed (Pakistan) as Chairman of Standing Committee II and Ivan Stefanov Kulov (Bulgaria) as Chairman of Standing Committee III for 1988.

73. Upon the departure of Mr. Ahmed, the Council elected Mr. Shaukat Umer (Pakistan) as Chairman of Standing Committee II at its 514th meeting, on 6 April 1988.

74. At its 147th meeting, on 19 January 1988, Standing Committee I elected Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey) as its Vice-Chairman.

75. At its 184th meeting, on 19 January 1988, Standing Committee III elected Mr. Luis Alberto Barrero-Stahl (Mexico) as its Vice-Chairman.

76. The composition of the Standing Committees at 31 August 1988 was as follows:

Standing Committee I - Algeria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Zambia.

Standing Committee II - Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania and Zambia.

Standing Committee III - Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

77. In accordance with the terms of reference of this Committee, approved by the Council at its 297th meeting on 17 April 1979, the President of the Council acts as Chairman of the Committee on the Fund.

78. At the 511th meeting of the Council, on 16 December 1987, Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela) was elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund for 1988.

79. The composition of the Committee is as follows: Australia, Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Other committees and working groups

80. In accordance with usual practice, a drafting committee was established to prepare the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly. At its 511th meeting, on 16 December 1987, the Council elected Mr. Ramu Damodaran (India) as Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

81. By its resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, appointed by the Assembly upon the nomination of the Secretary-General. The Assembly further decided that, in the performance of his tasks, the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council. The Commissioner is normally appointed with an annual mandate.

82. At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/42/848), appointed Mr. Bernt W. Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1988.

CHAPTER III

MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA, HELD AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS ON 2 OCTOBER 1987

83. In pursuance of the decision taken at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987, the United Nations Council for Namibia held a meeting at the ministerial level during the forty-second session of the General Assembly, on 2 October 1987.

84. The decision to hold a ministerial-level meeting, the first of its kind in the history of the Council, was a reflection of the Council's concern over the continuing failure to make progress towards the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

85. Statements were made by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia on behalf of OAU, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Bangladesh, Poland, Guyana and Turkey made statements on behalf of the members of their respective regional groups represented in the United Nations Council for Namibia (see A/AC.131/SR.502).

86. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council adopted by acclamation the following final communiqué:

"Final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987*

"1. The United Nations Council for Namibia met, with member States participating at the ministerial level, at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 2 October 1987.

"2. The Ministers considered the grave situation prevailing now in Namibia and explored ways and means of expediting the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

"3. The Ministers noted with profound indignation that Namibia remained under the illegal occupation of the racist régime of South Africa, despite the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1971.

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/42/631-S/19187.

"4. The Ministers expressed their grave concern that despite the fact that all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) had been resolved, the racist régime of South Africa, supported by its friends and allies, continues to obstruct its implementation.

"5. The Ministers expressed deep concern at the rapidly deteriorating situation in Namibia as a result of racist South Africa's increased brutal repression of the Namibian people, including the murder of children and old people, the bombing of homes, schools and medical clinics, the destruction of property, the raids on churches, workers' compounds and the general assaults on and detention and torture of leaders, members, supporters and sympathizers of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) by the racist South African occupation army, police and murder squads. They demanded the immediate release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees.

"6. The Ministers noted with indignation the continuing deterioration of the situation in southern Africa resulting from South Africa's criminal policy of apartheid, its continued acts of aggression against and destabilization of the front-line States launched from Namibian territory and its continued occupation of the southern part of Angolan territory.

"7. The Ministers paid tribute to the Namibian people, who, despite difficult circumstances, had intensified their heroic struggle for national liberation and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. In the tradition of their century-old resistance of foreign domination, the Namibian people had demonstrated their firm determination to defeat South Africa's colonial ambitions. The Ministers hailed the widespread international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation, and for the elimination of apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa.

"8. The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence. They also reaffirmed their unconditional support for the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO.

"9. The Ministers firmly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia. They emphasized once again that Namibia was under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the United Nations Council for Namibia was the sole legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence. They reaffirmed that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, would proceed to establish its Administration in Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 A of 20 November 1986.

"10. The Ministers reaffirmed that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) constituted the only internationally accepted basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. They rejected categorically any attempt to link the implementation of those resolutions to extraneous questions such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. They also reaffirmed the rejection by the international community of any attempts by racist South Africa to impose a neo-colonial solution in Namibia.

"11. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its increased repression of the Namibian people. They also strongly condemned Pretoria for its policy of apartheid, its acts of aggression against and destabilization of the front-line and other States in the region, in particular the use of the international Territory of Namibia for conducting such acts. They reiterated that those criminal policies of racist South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security.

"12. The Ministers condemned the continued collaboration by certain States with the Pretoria régime and the plunder of the natural resources of Namibia in violation of the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations, including Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, adopted by the Council on 27 September 1974, and they demanded the immediate cessation of such acts. They expressed the continued commitment of the Council to protect the natural resources of Namibia and called upon all States to comply fully with the provisions of Decree No. 1.

"13. The Ministers strongly deplored the fact that because of the use of the veto by two of its permanent members, the Security Council had been prevented from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to force it to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

"14. The Ministers paid tribute to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his dedication and commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his tireless efforts for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), and expressed to him their full support and confidence.

"15. The Ministers urgently called upon the international community to act resolutely against the intransigent stance of the Pretoria régime. They stressed the responsibility of the Security Council concerning the implementation of its resolutions on Namibia in view of the threat to regional and international peace and security created by the racist régime of South Africa. They emphasized that experience had shown that when the members of the Council, particularly its permanent members, were committed to the pursuit of an effective course of action, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Council was able fully to exercise its role.

"16. The Ministers urgently requested the Security Council to set an early date for the commencement of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), no later than 31 December 1987, bearing in mind that all the necessary conditions had already been fulfilled, and to commit itself to applying the relevant provisions of the Charter, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII, in the event that South Africa continued to defy the Security Council in that regard. In that connection, they urged the Security Council to undertake forthwith consultations for the composition and emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia.

"17. Pending such action by the Security Council, the Ministers strongly urged all States that had not already done so to impose individual and collective sanctions against racist South Africa.

"18. The Ministers requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake consultations with members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, with a view to securing a firm commitment on the unconditional and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). To that end, they urged the three Western permanent members of the Security Council to take into account their particular responsibility, as they themselves were the initiators of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, to ensure its unimpeded implementation.

"19. The Ministers appealed to the United States Administration to join the international consensus against the policy of "linkage", a policy that the Security Council itself had rejected as incompatible with its resolution 435 (1978) and condemned as an obstruction to the independence of Namibia.

"20. In the event of the Security Council's inability to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988, the Ministers called upon the General Assembly to consider, at its forty-third session, necessary action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, cognizant of the fact that this was a unique instance in which the United Nations had assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

"21. The Ministers requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue his efforts aimed at the full implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

"22. The Ministers urged the international community to render full and increased political, material, military and moral support to SWAPO in order to advance the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence.

"23. The Ministers also urged the international community to provide increased material and other humanitarian assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who had been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid régime into exile, especially to the neighbouring front-line States.

"24. The Ministers urged the international community to increase its political support and its material and financial assistance to the front-line States in order to strengthen their capabilities against South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization. They appealed to the international community to contribute to the AFRICA Fund established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the benefit of the peoples and national liberation movements of southern Africa.

"25. Finally, the Ministers requested all States, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations to support fully the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory with a view to securing the immediate and unconditional independence of Namibia."

CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, Istanbul, Turkey, 21 to 25 March 1988

87. The United Nations Council for Namibia held a Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, at Istanbul, Turkey, from 21 to 25 March 1988, in accordance with its mandate to mobilize international public opinion in support of Namibia and to disseminate information on the situation in the Territory and the struggle of the Namibian people for their immediate independence.

88. The purpose of the Seminar was to obtain up-to-date information on the situation in and relating to Namibia and to consider means of mobilizing more concerted and effective action by the international community in support of the immediate independence of the Territory.

89. The agenda for the Seminar included a political overview of the international responsibility for Namibia; an examination of the Namibian economy under South African occupation; and an assessment of strategies to promote the independence of Namibia.

90. The Seminar was conducted by a Council delegation composed of Mr. Sylvester Jarrett (Liberia), Chairman; and included Messrs. Toko Diakenga Serao (Angola), Ivan Kulov (Bulgaria), Shaukat Umer (Pakistan) and Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela), Vice-Chairmen, as well as Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey), Rapporteur. It was accompanied by Mr. Helmut Angula, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations. Mr. Carlsson, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, also participated in the work of the Seminar.

91. Mr. Richard Kapelwa represented SWAPO at the Seminar.

92. On 21 March, the Council delegation held a journalists' encounter, which brought together 15 media representatives from all regions of the world to discuss issues related to the Seminar's agenda and to review the role of the media in the dissemination of information on Namibia. Representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia, SWAPO and the Turkish Government, as well as the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, addressed the journalists and answered questions. The journalists also attended the Seminar and followed its proceedings.

93. Under each item of the substantive agenda (see para. 89) the participants heard formal presentations by several invitees and then engaged in an open-ended exchange of views. The discussions are summarized in the report of the Council delegation.

94. At the closing meeting on 25 March, the Seminar adopted the Istanbul Declaration and Call for Action (A/AC.131/279) recommending urgent measures to be taken by non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and legislators, the media and the United Nations Council for Namibia in support of the immediate independence of Namibia.

95. In the Istanbul Declaration and Call for Action, the Seminar condemned South Africa for its illegal and repressive occupation of Namibia. It reaffirmed the role of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and urged the international community to extend full support to the people of Namibia in their struggle for national liberation under the leadership of SWAPO. It also requested the Secretary-General to pursue vigorously his diplomatic initiatives for the unconditional and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the only internationally accepted basis for Namibia's peaceful transition to independence. The Seminar expressed its support for the decision of the General Assembly to consider at its forty-third session necessary action in accordance with the Charter, in the event the Security Council was unable to adopt concrete measures for the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988.

96. The Seminar urged the United Nations, Governments, non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and the public at large to intensify their efforts in support of the Namibian cause. In particular, it called for the severance of all links with the Pretoria régime, increased pressure on Governments that co-operated with South Africa, intensification of peoples' and workers' sanctions and further steps to enforce Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Seminar also called for more extensive and more accurate media coverage of the question of Namibia, recognizing that enhanced public awareness of the problem would strengthen the solidarity role and hasten the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

B. Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, held at Toronto, Canada, from 7 to 11 September 1988

97. The United Nations Council for Namibia held a Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, at Toronto, Canada, from 7 to 11 September 1988.

98. On 7 September, the Council organized a journalists' encounter which brought together 15 media representatives from all regions of the world to discuss issues related to the Seminar's agenda and to review the role of the media in the dissemination of information on Namibia. Representatives of the Council and of SWAPO, as well as the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, addressed the journalists and participated in the discussions. The journalists also attended the Seminar and followed its proceedings.

99. The purpose of the Seminar was to obtain up-to-date information on the situation in and relating to Namibia and to consider means of mobilizing more concerted and effective action by the international community in support of the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

100. The agenda for the Seminar included subjects dealing with the adoption of the United Nations plan and efforts for its implementation; impediments to the implementation of the plan; attempts to modify or bypass the plan; and international action in support of Namibian independence on the basis of the United Nations plan.

101. The Seminar was attended by representatives of non-governmental organizations, national support groups, churches and liberation movements, and by parliamentarians, scholars, trade unionists and media representatives. Representatives of States Members of the United Nations and of United Nations bodies concerned with the question of Namibia participated in the Seminar as observers.

102. The Seminar was conducted by a Council delegation composed of Mr. Glodys St.-Phard (Haiti), Chairman, Mr. Kulov (Bulgaria), Mr. Benoît Bihamiriza (Burundi), Ms. Zhang Fenakun (China), Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria), Rapporteur, Mr. Umer (Pakistan), and Mr. Ali Savut (Turkey). It was accompanied by Mr. P. Hinyangerwa Asheeke, Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations. Mr. Carlsson, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, also participated in the Seminar.

103. The Government of Canada was represented at the Seminar by Mr. Walter McClean, Member of Parliament and Special Envoy for the United Nations and African Affairs. Mr. McClean addressed the opening session of the Seminar on 8 September 1988.

104. SWAPO was represented by Mr. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of the organization.

105. Under each item of the substantive agenda, the participants heard formal presentations by several invitees and then engaged in an open-ended exchange of views.

106. During the Seminar, the participants heard directly from Namibians about the continued increase in repression in their country by the South African occupation régime. They reported that Namibians continued to be terrorized through killings, beatings, torture, rape and the destruction of property; were subjected to enforced conscription into the military; had watched large convoys of military vehicles stream into the northern part of the country in a continuing military buildup, as well as the establishment of military bases near their schools; and had seen rallies being broken up by armed vigilantes and police firing tear gas, rubber bullets and live ammunition. The Namibians reported that they know of detainees who had been held for years under brutal and inhuman conditions, without confirmation of their fate.

107. The participants also heard of intensified popular resistance to South African oppression in Namibia. They learned of the continuing nation-wide boycotts of schools run by the South African authorities and the vigorous growth of the trade-union movement.

108. In the final document (A/AC.131/294), the Seminar noted that South Africa's recent withdrawal from Angola was the consequence of a costly confrontation with the Angolan and Cuban forces. In an attempt to secure an "honourable withdrawal" from Angola, South Africa was forced to agree to consider the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). With its troops safely out of Angola, South Africa could be expected to continue delaying the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978). The timetable announced in August 1988 was already under strain and the chances that implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) would begin on 1 November were minimal. Given the long and unsuccessful history of negotiations with South Africa over Namibia, it was clear that South Africa gave way only when it was forced to do so.

109. The Seminar concluded by urging the international community to provide increased political and moral support, as well as material assistance, in order to enable SWAPO to lead effectively the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence.

CHAPTER V

CONSULTATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES

110. In the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the Council sends missions of consultation to Governments, in order to co-ordinate efforts for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

111. During the period under review, in June and July 1988, respectively, delegations of the Council held consultations with Governments in Asia and Latin America.

112. The purpose of the missions was to exchange views with those Governments on initiatives that could be undertaken towards the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which embodies the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. They were also intended to consult with the Governments regarding steps that may be recommended to the General Assembly, in view of its decision in resolution 42/14 B to consider at its next session "necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia, in the event of the inability of the Security Council to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988".

A. Mission of Consultation to Asia

113. A Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia led by its President, Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), and including Mr. Amin Rianom (Indonesia) visited India, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore from 28 May to 18 June 1988. It was accompanied by Mr. Tuliameni Kalomoh, Permanent Representative of SWAPO to New Delhi.

India

114. The Mission visited New Delhi on 30 and 31 May 1988. It met with Mr. Natarajan Krishnan, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Special Envoy for Africa, and other senior officials at the Ministry of External Affairs.

115. The Mission held fruitful discussions on the situation in and related to Namibia and was briefed on the state of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* (AFRICA) Fund by the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister. Among other things, the Special Envoy informed the mission that 46 Namibian refugees were being assisted by the AFRICA Fund at the present time.

116. On 31 May 1988, the President of the Council addressed a press conference organized by the New Delhi United Nations Information Centre. Mr. Krishnan and Mr. Kalomoh, SWAPO Permanent Representative to India, also addressed the press conference.

Thailand

117. The Mission visited Thailand from 2 to 6 June 1988. It held discussions with a delegation of senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Mr. R. Thap Devakul, the Director-General for Political Affairs.

118. The Thai delegation informed the Mission that Thailand had severed all government contacts with the South African régime and all economic contacts in the private sector. It announced pledges made by the Government of Thailand to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and its component parts as a concrete expression of the country's continuing support for the Namibian people.

119. The Mission had a detailed exchange of views with senior officials on the situation in and around Namibia, and on steps that could be taken by the international community in the event of the inability of the Security Council to implement its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988.

Malaysia

120. The Mission visited Kuala Lumpur from 7 to 10 June 1988. It had a detailed exchange of views with Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, Minister for Foreign Affairs and met with Tunku Ahmad Rithaudeen, Minister for Defence. It was received by Mr. Mohamed Zahir Ismail, Speaker of the House of Parliament.

121. It also held discussions with a Malaysian delegation led by Mr. Dato Yusof Hitam, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

122. While in Kuala Lumpur, the President of the Council participated in a discussion at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies on issues that threatened international peace, including the situation in southern Africa.

Indonesia

123. The Mission visited Indonesia from 10 to 15 June 1988. It was received by President Soeharto of Indonesia on 11 June 1988. The President reaffirmed Indonesia's support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence. He stressed the importance of unity in Indonesia's own struggle for independence, and its applicability to the Namibian struggle.

124. On 14 June 1988, the President of the Council and Mr. Kalomoh addressed students and researchers at a seminar held at the Asian African Centre at Bandung, the site of the Afro-Asian Conference of 1955.

125. The Mission held extensive discussions with Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs, from 10 to 15 June. During the discussions, the Government of Indonesia offered training to Namibian students, through SWAPO, in agriculture, fisheries and shipping, as well as in such technically advanced areas as telecommunications and remote sensing.

126. The President of the Council and Mr. Kalomoh, together with Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, participated in a seminar on the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), held at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Jakarta. The seminar was attended by academics, parliamentarians, members of the diplomatic

corps, and serving and retired officials of the Government of Indonesia, as well as representatives of the news media.

Singapore

127. The Mission visited Singapore from 16 to 18 June 1988. It held consultations with Mr. S. Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs and National Development, and Mr. Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Community Development and Second Minister for Foreign Affairs.

128. The two sides reviewed developments related to Namibia in the context of the United Nations plan for the independence of the Territory endorsed by Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They recalled the seminar Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility organized by the Council at Singapore in May 1985 and the final document adopted at the conclusion of the Symposium. 12/ The delegation of Singapore noted that the Symposium had helped to publicize the Namibian question in Singapore and the region, and stated that it would continue to maintain co-ordinated action on the issue with the other countries members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

B. Mission of Consultation to Latin America

129. A Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Chile, Peru, Venezuela and Brazil from 7 to 20 July 1988. It was led by Mr. Gharekhan, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, and included Messrs. Fernando Cisternas (Chile) and Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela), Mrs. Pholile Legwaila (Botswana) and Mr. Ernest N. Tjiriange of SWAPO.

Chile

130. The Mission visited Santiago on 7 and 8 July 1988. During its stay, it met with Mr. Ricardo García, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held extensive discussions with a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Mr. Octavio Errazuriz, Director-General of External Policy.

131. The Minister for Foreign Affairs reiterated the continued validity of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as the basis for a peaceful transition of Namibia to independence. The Chilean delegation declared its Government's commitment to redoubling its efforts to provide all necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people in the pursuit of their just and legitimate aspirations. In this regard, it announced an offer by the Government of Chile for Namibians to study at the Chilean diplomatic academy, as well as to provide training in sea biology, oceanography, sea farming and other fields, within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries.

132. The Chilean delegation reaffirmed its full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and, in that capacity, stressed the need for the Council to take appropriate legal steps in the context of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia to obtain adequate protection of Namibia's natural resources, including marine resources. On 8 July 1988, the Mission and the Government issued a joint communiqué (see A/AC.131/289, annex I).

133. While in Santiago, the Mission also met with Mr. Lamberto Perez, President of the Workers' Union of the State Bank, and Miss Maria Teresa Infante, Director of the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile.

Peru

134. The Mission visited Lima from 10 to 12 July 1988. It was received by Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo, President of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Senate External Relations Committee, and by Deputy Carlos Roca, Chairman of the External Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. On 12 July 1988, the Mission met with Mr. Luis Gonzáles Posada, Minister for External Relations, and with Mr. Augusto Roca Zela, Secretary-General and Deputy Minister for External Relations. It held fruitful discussions with a delegation from the Ministry of External Relations headed by the Under-Secretary for Multilateral Policies.

135. The Government of Peru expressed its firm commitment to the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and national independence by all means at their disposal. It pointed out that its recognition of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people had taken the form of establishment of diplomatic relations with that organization.

136. In the course of the discussions, the Government of Peru expressed its willingness to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and offered to consider the establishment of technical assistance programmes for Namibians, preferably in the fields of mining and fisheries. It also offered to provide fellowships to Namibians for study in Peru's diplomatic academy.

137. On 12 July 1988, the Mission paid a courtesy call on the Chairman of the Senate External Relations Committee, who expressed the ardent hope that the people of Namibia would be able to exercise their right to freedom and national independence without further delay. On the same day, the Mission and the Government of Peru issued a joint communiqué (see A/AC.131/289, annex II).

Venezuela

138. The Mission visited Caracas from 13 to 15 July 1988. It met with Mr. Germán Nava Carrillo, Minister for External Relations, Mr. Horacio Artega, Vice-Minister for External Relations, and Mr. Victor Carazo, Sectoral Director-General for International Policies and Officer-in-Charge of the Department of Multilateral Affairs.

139. The two sides exchanged views on recent developments in and relating to Namibia and placed emphasis on the strong stand which Venezuela took in opposition to all forms of racial discrimination and, in particular, the apartheid system and South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia. The Minister for External Relations reaffirmed the validity of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as the basis for a peaceful transition of Namibia to independence and rejected efforts to impose pre-conditions which were at variance with the provisions of Council resolution 435 (1978).

140. The Minister reaffirmed Venezuela's commitment and full support, as a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, for SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. Regarding the continued acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against the front-line States, he expressed his

country's solidarity with the victims of South Africa's apartheid system and its policies of aggression and political and economic destabilization. On 15 July 1988, the Mission and the Government of Venezuela issued a joint communiqué (see A/AC.131/289, annex III).

Brazil

141. The Mission visited Brasilia from 17 to 20 July 1988. On 18 July 1988, it was received by Mr. Roberto de Abreu Sodré, Minister for External Relations. It held extensive discussions with a high-level delegation of the Ministry of External Relations headed by Mr. Bernardo Pericás Neto, Acting Secretary-General for External Relations. On 19 July, the Mission was received by Senator Luiz Vianna Filho, President of the Senate External Relations Committee, and by a group of senators and federal deputies.

142. The Brazilian delegation declared its Government's commitment to redoubling its efforts to provide all necessary moral, political and material assistance to the Namibian people in the pursuit of their just and legitimate aspirations. It announced its Government's willingness to intensify its co-operation with SWAPO and the United Nations Council for Namibia, through, inter alia, the holding in Brazil in the near future of extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, and expressed its readiness to receive a SWAPO delegation to discuss modalities of co-operation.

143. The Brazilian delegation reaffirmed its Government's full support for the mandate of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. In this connection, it expressed Brazil's intentions to participate in the work of the Council as an observer. On 20 July 1988, the Mission and the Government of Brazil issued a joint communiqué (see A/AC.131/289, annex IV).

144. On 16 July 1988, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the Mission met with delegations of two non-governmental organizations, namely, Comité Brasileiro de Solidariedade aos Povos da Africa do Sul e Namibia (COMAFRICA) and the Third Black Congress of the Americas, with which it had a fruitful exchange of information on the question of Namibia.

C. Mission of Consultation to Australia and New Zealand

145. The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Lieutenant-General Zuze, held consultations with the Governments of New Zealand and Australia from 27 August to 3 September 1988. He was accompanied by Mr. Joe Kaapanda, representative of SWAPO to Australia and the Pacific.

New Zealand

146. The Mission visited Wellington on 29 and 30 August 1988. It was received by Mr. Russell Marshall, Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand. Discussions were also held with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including Mr. Ross Craig, Head of the United Nations and Commonwealth Section, and Mr. Gerald McGhie, Head of the Africa and Middle East Section. They focused on the political situation in Namibia and on action that the General Assembly could take to expedite the independence of Namibia. In this connection, both sides agreed that the imposition of sanctions were the only means of compelling South Africa to negotiate seriously. In a further meeting with the SWAPO representative, the New

Zealand Government agreed to sponsor a tour of New Zealand by the SWAPO Ndilimani Cultural Troupe.

147. On 29 August, the President was interviewed on the "Good Morning New Zealand" radio show. On 30 August, he gave a press conference at Wellington. The President expressed the hope that the quadripartite talks would be successful, although past history was not conducive to optimism. On 30 August, the delegation visited members of the New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Defence Select Committee of Parliament. It also visited the New Zealand United Nations Association and the Africa Information Centre. During both visits, the delegation had fruitful exchanges of view on southern Africa in general, and Namibia in particular.

Australia

148. In Canberra, the Council delegation held consultations on 1 September with representatives of the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Mr. Geoffrey Forrester, Assistant Secretary of the International Organizations Branch. It also held round-table discussions with members of the Parliamentarian Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade and met with representatives of the Australian Development Aid Bureau.

149. The discussions focused on current developments related to Namibia and the policy of the Australian Government on Namibia. The two sides were of the view that caution was necessary in assessing the progress of the ongoing talks on Angola. The cautious optimism of both sides resulted from a background of past disappointments where progress reported in connection with similar efforts had dissipated. They noted that the issue of concern was whether the momentum towards a solution of the Namibian question, which had been generated by the current talks, could be sustained.

150. On 2 September, the delegation held a press conference at Canberra at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On 3 September, the delegation went to Brisbane, where the President held another press conference at the United Nations pavilion of "Expo 88". The following day, he addressed the United Nations Association of Australia at Grace College outside of Brisbane. (For the report of the Mission, see A/AC.131/295.)

CHAPTER VI

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION IN AND AROUND NAMIBIA

A. Political developments concerning Namibia

151. During the period under review, South Africa maintained its illegal occupation of Namibia in flagrant defiance of the United Nations and against the express will of the international community. The Namibian people, in response to increasingly brutal repression by the occupation régime, intensified their struggle for self-determination and national independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. The international community remained committed to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, endorsed by Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as the universally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

1. Continued illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

152. The racist régime persisted in its obstinate refusal to co-operate in the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan, thereby continuing to deny the Namibian people their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence. At the same time, Pretoria continued to escalate its attempts to suppress all resistance to its illegal occupation. Ruthless political repression, racial discrimination and apartheid and other gross violations of human rights, as well as economic exploitation by South Africa and other foreign economic interests continued to characterize Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia.

153. On 8 April 1988, Mr. Pieter W. Botha, State President of South Africa, announced during a visit to Windhoek that he was strengthening the powers of the South African "Administrator-General", or colonial governor, in Namibia. The Administrator-General was authorized to call ethnically based elections in the Territory and to block any attempt to diminish the powers of the "second-tier" ethnic authorities. He was also authorized to take "appropriate" steps against local media which promoted "subversion" and "terrorism".

154. Mr. Botha further stated that "fitting and effective" action had to be taken against organizations which used violence to promote their political objectives. This remark was interpreted as a signal that repression of SWAPO and its supporters would be increased. 13/

155. The actions of the President were a clear humiliation for the so-called interim government at Windhoek, pointing out once again its complete dependence on the whims of the Pretoria régime and dispelling the myth of power claimed by the puppets.

156. Despite the increasingly repressive measures adopted by the racist régime, the Namibian people continued to resist the illegal occupation régime and to struggle for their self-determination and national independence. A large number of rallies and mass demonstrations were held in the Territory during 1987 and 1988, many of which were broken up when the military and police of the racist régime brutally attacked the participants.

157. Important mass rallies were held throughout the Territory in August 1987 to observe Namibia Day, the date marking the launching of the armed struggle by SWAPO. 14/ On 1 May 1988, mass rallies were held in 10 major towns under the auspices of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) to commemorate International Workers' Day. A crowd of 6,000 people gathered at Windhoek for the May Day celebration, at which NUNW officially launched its "Campaign for a Living Wage". 15/

158. On 4 May 1988, some 5,000 schoolchildren marched at Katatura township in Windhoek to commemorate the victims of the South African massacre at Kassinga, Angola, on 4 May 1978. In that attack, South African commandos killed over 600 people, wounded many others and took 120 people captive at a Namibian refugee camp located 200 kilometres north of the Angola-Namibia border. The crowd of school children was attacked by police using tear gas, rubber bullets and truncheons as they approached the Katatura police station. Later in the day, 2,000 people attended a service of remembrance addressed by Katatura community leaders. 15/

159. The fact that these events have taken place, despite the existence of a state of emergency and martial law and the violence of the South African security forces, is testimony to the courage and determination of the Namibian people to win their freedom and independence regardless of the cost.

2. Struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation

160. SWAPO was born out of bitter experiences of the most brutal, inhuman, racist and exploitative conditions suffered by the Namibian people as a result of colonialism and foreign domination. Its foundation was also inspired by various forms of anti-colonial resistance by the Namibian people since the first days of the colonization of the Territory. From the very beginning, SWAPO assumed the duty of providing forthright and unwavering leadership to the oppressed population of Namibia in their struggle against colonial subjugation by the racist régime of South Africa.

161. Having analysed the prevailing social, economic and political conditions in Namibia and the imperative need for change, SWAPO has mobilized the broad masses of the Namibian people for a sustained multi-faceted struggle against South Africa's illegal occupation and for the attainment of self-determination and national independence.

162. Politically, SWAPO has intensified its mass mobilization and organization of the population of the Territory in opposing racist South Africa's colonial presence in Namibia. Despite widespread repression of SWAPO members and supporters by the Pretoria régime, the liberation movement has successfully united the Namibian people, whose clear stand for genuine independence has frustrated South Africa's attempts to impose a neo-colonialist settlement on the basis of bogus, puppet institutions, such as the so-called "interim government".

163. SWAPO remains committed to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as the only internationally accepted basis for bringing about Namibia's independence through peaceful means. To this end it has, on several occasions, declared its readiness to sign a cease-fire agreement with the Pretoria régime as the first step in implementing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. In a letter dated 11 November 1987, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO,

reiterated this liberation movement's "readiness to proceed immediately to sign and observe a cease-fire with the South African régime in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations plan". 16/

164. Apart from providing political leadership to the people of Namibia at home and abroad, SWAPO has also worked hard, with the support of the international community, to provide for the needs of Namibian refugees and create a basis for nation-building in preparation for an independent Namibia. It has organized health and education centres in the front-line States, particularly in Angola and Zambia, where Namibians in exile receive health-care, education and other basic services. It has also played an integral role in the execution of training, education and development programmes sponsored by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. SWAPO thus recognizes that while the immediate objective of the struggle is to liberate the Territory from colonial occupation, there is a need to prepare Namibians academically, physically and culturally for the task of reconstructing their country after independence.

3. Efforts to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978)

165. The United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978), provides a universally accepted basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. Although the Pretoria régime nominally accepted the plan at the time of its adoption, it has obdurately refused to co-operate in its implementation. For the past several years, it has insisted on linking Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, a condition which the Security Council itself, by its resolution 539 (1983), declared irrelevant and unacceptable.

166. On 27 October 1987, the Secretary-General issued a further report on the question of Namibia 5/ which contained an updated account of developments concerning efforts to implement resolution 435 (1978). In conclusion, he expressed regret that successive attempts to finalize arrangements for the emplacement of UNTAG had been blocked by South Africa's continued insistence on the "linkage" pre-condition.

167. Following publication of the report of the Secretary-General, the Security Council met from 28 to 30 October 1987 at the request of the Chairman of the African Group of States at the United Nations 2/ and the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. 3/

168. During the debate, the majority of speakers expressed the view that the negotiations concerning the independence of Namibia should be undertaken fully within the framework of the United Nations. They reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for an internationally acceptable peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem and rejected and condemned the continued attempts to establish any "linkage" or parallelism between the independence of Namibia with extraneous and irrelevant issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

169. At the conclusion of the debate, the Security Council adopted resolution 601 (1987) on the question of Namibia (see para. 60).

170. In the course of the debate on the question of Namibia in the General Assembly, many delegations indicated that much of the responsibility for South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia rested with certain Western States which were providing tacit support to the racist régime. Many of them also commended the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its responsibilities, and condemned the Pretoria régime for its use of Namibia for acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States.

171. By its resolution 42/14 B, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with members of the Security Council, in particular with its permanent members, in order to secure a firm commitment on the unconditional and speedy implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) and, to this end, the Assembly urged the three Western permanent members of the Council to take into account their particular responsibility, as the initiators of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia to ensure its unimpeded implementation.

172. In pursuance of the decision taken at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Luanda, the Council held a meeting at the ministerial level during the forty-second session of the General Assembly, on 2 October 1987 (see A/AC.131/SR.502). The decision to hold a ministerial-level meeting, the first of its kind in the history of the Council, was a reflection of the Council's concern over the continuing failure to make progress towards the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

173. At the conclusion of the meeting, the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted by acclamation a final communiqué in which the Ministers expressed their grave concern that, despite the fact that all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia had been resolved, the racist régime of South Africa, supported by its friends and allies, continued to obstruct implementation of the plan (for the text of the communiqué, see para. 86 of the present report).

174. In the event of the Security Council's inability to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988, the Ministers called upon the General Assembly to consider, at its forty-third session, necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that this was a unique instance in which the Organization had assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

175. During the period under review, a number of important intergovernmental bodies continued to denounce the policy of "constructive engagement", to reject the linking of the independence of Namibia to extraneous and irrelevant issues, and to demand South Africa's immediate withdrawal from the Territory. They also called for urgent measures to stem the rising tide of violence and destruction in southern Africa, resulting from the aggressive actions of the Pretoria régime against the independent States of the region.

176. The question of Namibia and the situation in southern Africa were subjects of intense concern and debate during the meetings of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government (see paras. 306-330).

177. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly held a meeting in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987. In their final communiqué (A/42/681, annex) the Ministers and heads of delegation expressed profound indignation that, in April 1987, the United States and the United Kingdom had once again shielded the racist régime of South Africa from the wrath of the rest of humanity despite the direct appeals addressed to those countries by the international community. They urged the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia.

178. On 16 October 1987, the Commonwealth Heads of Government issued the Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Programme of Action (A/42/677, annex II) in which they expressed grave concern over the impasse in Namibia's progress to independence and unanimously rejected the "linkage" which had provided an opening to the South African régime to continue to frustrate any progress towards implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They agreed that if South Africa continued on the same course, the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter would have to be considered.

179. The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988, issued a final communiqué in which it reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Namibian struggle led by SWAPO, and demanded the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The Conference expressed its solidarity with the front-line States and called upon member States of the Conference to extend full support to the Namibian people. 17/

B. Military situation in Namibia

180. During the period under review, the South African régime faced undiminished opposition inside Namibia and within its own borders, and large-scale isolation as a result of measures adopted by the international community at the international, regional and national levels. The Pretoria régime responded by increasing its defence budget by 40 per cent, and escalating its military aggression and policy of destabilizing the neighbouring African States. The continued illegal occupation of Namibia has therefore become central to the régime's designs for regional hegemony. During 1987 and 1988, South Africa's policies directly affected all States in the region and caused the death of innocent civilians and economic and social disruption on an unprecedented scale.

1. Military occupation of Namibia by South Africa

181. As previously reported, the number of South African troops has steadily increased from approximately 17,000 reported stationed in the Territory in 1971 to over 100,000 by 1985. 18/ It is calculated that up to half the total mobilized strength of the *apartheid* armed forces has been committed to the war in Namibia, signifying a 10-fold increase since 1975.

182. In addition to its attempts to establish a "cordon sanitaire" in northern Namibia, the escalation of the armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO has required the occupation régime to seal off and declare the northern third of the country a security zone, thereby isolating over half of Namibia's population from the rest of the country. The northern war zone or

"Operational Area" falls under direct control of the South African Defence Forces (SADF), and is intensively patrolled by units of both SADF and the South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF). All civilians normally resident in these areas are required to apply for police permits before entering and to carry an identity card on their person at all times. In addition, strict security legislation remains in force throughout the country.

183. South of the war zone, which coincides with the bantustan boundaries, the nature of military deployment is different, although often no less intensive. Towns such as Grootfontein and Okahandja have large military bases and logistic facilities.

184. It will be recalled that, faced with the possibility of United Nations supervised elections, South Africa attempted to annex Walvis Bay in 1977 in order to exclude it from negotiations over Namibia's transition to independence. The attempt to annex Walvis Bay has been almost universally condemned by Governments, the United Nations and SWAPO. The General Assembly, by its resolution 32/9 D of 4 November 1977 and subsequent resolutions, condemned the South African attempts as "an act of colonial expansion", declaring that "such annexation [was] illegal, null and void". Those decisions were endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978.

185. An estimated 3,500 troops are permanently based at Walvis Bay, which is one of the most militarized areas in southern Africa. The second South Africa Infantry Battalion Group is based at Walvis Bay. It is the only SADF unit combining infantry and armour, and has played an important role in aggression on Angola. It is also the site of the Rooikop military airfield from which Mirage and Buccaneer jets take off for aggression against Angola. Its port is protected by a marine unit and visited regularly by South African warships. As the main centre for the training of Namibian conscripts, the facilities at Walvis Bay are being continually expanded. 19/ The importance of Walvis Bay cannot be overestimated; not only is it Namibia's only fully equipped deep-water port, but it is also the major railroad connection to Windhoek and the northern part of the country. Its strategic importance was further increased by the recent discovery of extensive oil and natural gas reserves off the Namibian coast.

186. It will be recalled that, South Africa established SWATF in 1980 under a nominally separate command structure, and a "separate defence department" was created at Windhoek. Eight months later, a similar transformation of the police force took place and the South West Africa Police (SWAP) was created. SWATF and SWAP remain administrative sub-sections of SADF and the South African Police, but responsibility for their operations remains under the direct control of SADF.

187. In addition to SWATF, the Pretoria régime has developed several "special" unconventional units. Among the special units deployed are the 32 Battalion, the Reconnaissance Commandos, the South West Africa Specialist Unit, the 44th Parachute Regiment and the Koevoet Unit, which are extensively reported to have been deployed to suppress opposition to South Africa's continued occupation of the Territory, as well as support for SWAPO.

188. The Koevoet (meaning Crowbar), which was established in 1979, is the most notorious of these units. In January 1984, the South African régime admitted for the first time the existence and activities of Koevoet. 20/ The name of this unit which, as is known internationally, is the terror squad of the South African

military, has been changed to Counter Insurgency Unit or COIN. While Koevoet is technically designated a police unit, it is in fact the cutting edge of the South African military in Namibia. COIN units are established at the garrison towns of Opuwa, Oshakati and Rundu, among others. Mechanized units, usually composed of four Casspir armoured personnel carriers and a fuel bowser, go on week-long patrols to commit murder and mayhem against innocent Namibians in the name of seeking out combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the military wing of SWAPO.

189. The South African Police and the South West Africa Police are active in "normal" policing and in paramilitary operations as well as in the suppression of political protests. These units are assisted by the security police and special police, who are active in carrying out detentions and interrogations both in the north and the south, who are in turn assisted by the police reserve. There are also the railway police, municipal police and traffic police, who are all armed. A special police force has also been established at the Katutura hostel compound outside Windhoek, and has been responsible for a number of violent attacks on residents. Considerable effort has been put into the recruitment of black policemen for the special police, who have established a reputation for intimidation and brutality.

190. In order to alleviate the pressure of SADF manpower shortages, reduce the casualty rate among white South African soldiers and attempt to create a civil-war situation inside the Territory, the South African military continued its conscription and recruitment of Namibians for service in its occupation army.

191. Forcible military conscription is conducted largely through the school system, and South African soldiers are stationed as teachers throughout the north. Increasingly, students and the SWAPO Youth League are rejecting military conscription and opting for the "alternative schools" which the Council of Churches of Namibia has organized and which have increasingly been attacked by South African troops.

192. Large-scale indiscipline has been reported in the ranks of SADF and SWATF. According to reports, a marked increase in cases of mutiny rebellion, indiscipline and desertion has been reported in SADF and SWATF. For example, in units of the 202nd Battalion based at Omusheshe and Omauni in the Kavango region, SWATF admitted that 47 members of the Battalion had been discharged in the end of October for "failing to comply with military standards". 21/ These units had undergone a special six-week commando training at the Betersuit base at Kavango.

193. Another report stated that, on 10 November 1987, a group of conscripts marched to SWATF headquarters at Windhoek and demanded to be demobilized. The men are reported to be under interrogation by the South African military. 22/

194. During the large-scale invasion of Angola in November 1987, the South African military also faced widespread indiscipline in its ranks. Sources such as the Namibian and the Weekly Mail (Johannesburg) put the number of mutinying SWATF soldiers at 400. The soldiers mutinied to protest being sent into Angola to fight alongside Uniao Nacional para a Independéncia Total de Angola (UNITA). About 360 of the mutinying soldiers are being held at the Walvis Bay military prison. 23/ According to the news report, SADF acknowledged that 27 black members of the 101st Battalion based at Ovambo had protested. 21/

195. The South African troops numbering over 100,000 who occupy Namibia illegally are needed to attempt to suppress the resistance of the country's small but determined population and to extend its reign of terror to the neighbouring countries, in particular Angola. In the present phase of the war, the racist régime seems to have realized the futility of its so-called hearts and minds strategy and adopted a direct and brutal counter-insurgency strategy within Namibia and against Namibian refugee settlements in Angola.

196. The régime's battleground has increasingly involved schools, hospitals and other community sites and organizations. A blanket of emergency regulations and media censorship hides the activities of the military from the international press and public view. The South African military personnel are routinely involved in such activities as the killing of and firing shots at civilians from light aircraft and the burning of people and homes. Since April 1987, 14 schools, 3 clinics and a post office were bombed and burnt. 24/

2. Military expenditure

197. The International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) estimated South Africa's defence budget for 1987/88 at 6.68 billion rand (R)* ($US 3.29 billion), which is a 30 per cent increase over the 1986/87 budget of R 5.26 billion ($US 2.34 billion). Furthermore, the régime spends huge amounts to circumvent the international arms embargo and to integrate private companies, industrial plants and installations into its war effort. The result is that today South Africa has an extensive network of strategic industries and arms manufacturing concerns, which would greatly increase the figure of 20 per cent of the State budget allocated directly to the military. 25/

198. The illegal occupation of Namibia is estimated to absorb nearly 10 per cent of all spending by the South African Government. Direct military expenditure, according to South African official figures, accounts for about half the total cost of this occupation, whereas the South African Broadcasting Corporation has calculated that it costs SADF R 1 million for every SWAPO guerrilla killed. 26/

3. Acquisition of arms and armaments

199. The Chairman of the South African Armaments Corporation (ARMSCOR), the production and procurement agency of the South African armed forces, stated on 1 April 1987 that his agency was the largest foreign-exchange earner outside the mining and agricultural sectors, and the largest in the manufacturing sector. He also stated that the corporation still spent 15 per cent of its budget abroad. 27/

200. ARMSCOR exhibited some 150 products, including three new items at the Fourth Fida International Air Show held at El Bosque air base at Santiago, Chile, during March 1988. The South African military displayed its new remote-controlled aircraft, the "Seeker". The pilotless aircraft is reported to have been developed

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* During the period covered by the report, the value of the rand in relation to the United States dollar was $US 1 = R 2.

in Israel and is equipped with a new air-to-air missile, the Darter (V3C), a short range, short reaction-time infra-red guided missile which can be deployed for attack and defence against enemy aircraft. Also displayed was the Krimpvark, a new type of armoured passenger vehicle for use by white farmers and the G6 155-mm cannon being extensively used in Angola. 28/

201. On 30 April 1987, South Africa unveiled its new helicopter gunship, the XTPL, called the Iron Fist. The helicopter is a joint project of ARMSCOR and private industry. It is based on the standard French-designed Puma 330 helicopter, and is equipped with fuselage mounted stub wings supporting four underslung rocket pods carrying eighteen 86 mm rockets. A computer-controlled 20 mm gun system is fitted to the aircraft's belly. It is able to fire 650 rounds a minute and has a magazine capacity of 1,000 rounds. A helmet-sight system commands tracking and firing throughout its speed range. ARMSCOR and private sector companies are reported to be manufacturing the components of the helicopter, including rotor blades, gearbox components, casings, turbo engine parts, forgings and castings. 29/

202. During June 1987, SADF displayed for the first time its G6 self-propelled artillery system. The G6 is reported to be a 155-mm cannon with a range of over 40 kilometres. The military also displayed for the first time the newest version of its Ratel infantry combat vehicle, which it claimed would enable the vehicle to be deployed with greater speed and mobility, as well as its G5 155-mm howitzer, mine-proof armoured personnel carriers and ambulances for use on the border. 30/ Earlier in 1987, the South African navy tested its ship-to-ship Scorpion missiles from its "Minister class strike craft" off the coast of Natal in a naval exercise code-named Big Bang. 31/ The strike craft have a full load displacement capacity of 450 tons.

203. During 1987, there were reports indicating the sale of weapons and other forms of military collaboration with the Pretoria régime in violation of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 558 (1984) of 12 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986. It was reported that two firms in the Federal Republic of Germany, namely, the State-owned, Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft AG Shipyard at Kiel and an engineering company, Ingenieurkontor Lubeck, provided the South African Embassy at Bonn with blueprints and microfilms of the U-209 submarine and with contractual assistance. 32/

204. There have been several reports indicating the continued and extensive military collaboration between Israel and South Africa in the areas of arms export, military advisers and research. United States sources include the Department of State report to the Congress on violations of the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa. Press reports have also indicated that South Africa was actively seeking to employ 600 former employees of the Israel Aircraft Industries who had been laid off as a result of Israel's decision to stop production of its new Lavi jet fighter. Furthermore, recent press reports once again indicated secret nuclear weapons co-operation between Israel and South Africa. 33/

205. The United States Congressional report also stated that corporations based in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom had supplied South Africa with technology with military applications, whereas others based in France, Israel and Italy were involved in the maintenance and upgrading of major South African military installations and equipment. 34/

4. South Africa's nuclear capability

206. In addition to its vast military-industrial complex and the most formidable army in Africa, South Africa also possesses a nuclear weapons capability. The régime's nuclear programme has been developed with the assistance and collaboration of certain Western and other Governments and Israel. 35/

207. South Africa's role as a major producer of uranium, which in substantial part comes from Namibia, has not only provided Pretoria with considerable and much needed foreign exchange earnings, but has also given it a formidable advantage in securing extensive support from Western countries for its own nuclear programme.

208. During the thirty-first General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), held at Vienna in September 1987, a strong move was led by non-aligned countries that "the rights and privileges of membership be withdrawn" from South Africa based on two issues: (a) South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its illegal control of Namibia's uranium output; and (b) South Africa's refusal to accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities at Valindaba and Pelindaba. The move was thwarted by some Western countries whose corporations are involved in the illegal exploitation and importation of Namibian uranium, in an effort to avert what analysts believe might "lead to a disruption in the West's uranium supply". 36/

209. On 25 September 1987, the General Conference of IAEA adopted its resolution 485 (GCXXXI) by which it stressed, *inter alia*, that despite the requests of the General Conference and the international community, South Africa had persistently violated international law as well as the purposes and principles of the United Nations, upon which the activities of IAEA were based in accordance with articles III.B.1 and IV.B of the Statute; and that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa constituted a grave danger to international peace and security and in particular jeopardized the security of the African States and increased the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons. 37/

210. Furthermore, the General Conference resolved that at its thirty-second regular session it would consider and take a decision on the recommendation of the Board of Governors contained in its report GC(XXXI)/807 to suspend South Africa from the exercise of the privileges and rights of membership in accordance with article XIX.B of the Statute. 37/

5. South Africa's aggression against neighbouring States

211. During the period under review, the South African régime escalated its systematic campaign of destabilizing the neighbouring African States, in particular Angola, in order to force them to cease their support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. South Africa has also subjected Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe to subversion, military aggression, incursions and other forms of destabilization.

212. The South African régime admitted for the first time in November 1987 that its troops were not only actively assisting UNITA militarily, but also fighting with UNITA inside Angolan territory, and that large numbers of its soldiers had been killed in combat against Angolan forces. 38/ In a bid to raise morale, the South African President, Mr. Botha, and four cabinet ministers visited the war zone

during mid-November 1987 in Cunene and Cuando Cubango in an utter breach of international law. 39/

213. Mr. José Eduardo Dos Santos, President of Angola, has estimated that South African and UNITA attacks have cost $12 billion in material damage and that 60,000 lives have been lost. 40/ Earlier, a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report entitled, "Children on the front-line, the impact of *apartheid*, destabilization and warfare on children in southern and South Africa", published in March 1987, estimated that half of the rural population in Angola had been displaced or forced to become internal refugees. The report put the death toll in Angola from 1980 to 1985, due to the war and economic destabilization, at over 100,000. The report further estimated that tens of thousands of children had died from attacks and starvation. South African and UNITA attacks had disrupted farming and transportation in large areas of Angola and had caused hundreds of thousands of people to become internal refugees, causing widespread malnutrition with the prospect of mass starvation and famine.

214. South African military assistance to UNITA is estimated at $200 million each year. The United States has provided UNITA with $30 million in military assistance in the form of weapons, ammunition, anti-tank missiles and shoulder-held anti-aircraft Stinger missiles. 41/ Alluding to Stinger anti-aircraft missiles provided by the United States, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel, confessed that the United States was "playing a decisive role in the war". 42/ During the United States congressional hearings on the Iran-Contra affair, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North stated that he had fought in two wars, Viet Nam and Angola. Col. North supplied evidence regarding close links with the arms pipeline to UNITA. 43/

215. South Africa also kept up its pressure and intimidation through support and training of so-called dissident elements in the front-line countries, in order to destabilize the Governments of those countries. On 8 April 1987, South African agents detonated explosives in Gaborone West, killing three Botswana nationals and destroying several homes in the area. 44/ On 25 April 1987, the South African troops invaded Zambian territory by helicopter, killing four Zambians and destroying two buildings in the south-western town of Livingstone. 45/ On 29 October 1987, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), trained, equipped and supported by South Africa, killed more than 278 civilians in an attack on civilian passenger-buses near the town of Taninga; in July 1987, MNR attacked the village of Homoine and killed some 424 civilians; even women and children who were patients at the local hospital were gunned down. On 29 November 1987, MNR struck at Maluana, killing at least 42 civilians, injuring 68 and destroying 32 vehicles, bringing the total casualties in the preceding six weeks to 373. 46/

216. On 26 November 1987, South African-supplied terrorists murdered eight missionaries and their children at the Olive Tree Farm near Bulawayo, in the Mtabele region of the southern part of Zimbabwe. As is well known, these terrorists have mounted a campaign of terror and killing since 1982 to destabilize the Government of Zimbabwe. They are known to receive supplies, weapons and training from South Africa, while their radio station "Radio Truth" is beamed into Zimbabwe from South Africa. On 28 March 1988, a unit of SADF attacked a house in Phiring, a suburb of Gaborone, killing four people, including three women. 47/ On 20 June 1988, commandos of the racist régime of South Africa carried out attacks on Botswana, injuring three unarmed Botswana policemen near Gaborone. 48/

6. Armed liberation struggle led by SWAPO

217. In its war communiqué for the first quarter of 1987, SWAPO stated that during the first three months of the year, PLAN had shot down three helicopter gunships, destroyed 54 military vehicles and attacked 20 South African military bases in over 50 sabotage actions and 130 combat actions. In the course of these military actions, SWAPO sources indicated that a large amount of war materiél had been destroyed, communication lines disrupted and 128 South African soldiers killed.

218. The military conflict in Namibia reached a new intensity in April 1987, with a marked increase in PLAN infiltration into the white farming areas around the Etosha National Park and Tsumeb. SWATF admitted the infiltration for the first time since 1983. The white farming areas are called the "death triangle", with South African helicopters being attacked from the ground by PLAN combatants. 49/

219. During 1987, PLAN stepped up its actions against property owned by foreign economic interests involved in the illegal exploitation of Namibia's natural resources. For example, on 6 July 1987, PLAN destroyed a fuel storage tank, electric generator and store room of the Rössing Foundation Farm at Omutwewoni, 115 kilometres north-west of Kongo; and on 12 July 1987, a PLAN sabotage unit blew up a petrol station at Orangemund owned by Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM), a subsidiary of the Anglo-American Corporation which, as has been recently revealed, has been grossly over-mining Namibian diamonds to add to its illegal profits. 50/

220. In November 1987, SWAPO forces blew up the rail line north of Windhoek. The rail line is used by the South African military to ferry troops and weaponry to the northern part of Namibia and to launch attacks on southern Angola, such as its large-scale invasion of Angola during October and November 1987. During November, South Africa moved in several warships into Walvis Bay as more soldiers were brought in for action inside Angola and to contain PLAN actions in the area. SADF also cordoned off the so-called black township of Kuisebmond in the south-east of Walvis Bay. 51/

221. During the first four months of 1988, PLAN forces systematically stepped up attacks on South African military bases in northern Namibia, resulting in heavy material damage and casualties among South African troops. These raids were carried out against Oshakati, the command headquarters of "Sector 10" in January, as well as at Eenhana base and at Okatope. 52/

C. Foreign economic interests in Namibia

1. General

222. Namibia is endowed with abundant natural wealth, including uranium, gem diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, manganese and other metals, as well as agricultural and fishery products. These resources, however, are exclusively controlled and illegally exploited by South African and other foreign economic interests.

223. The economic history of Namibia shows a consistent pattern of collusion and mutual support between the South African occupation régime and the transnational corporations operating in the Territory. The apartheid régime maintains conditions

under which foreign interests can reap large profits from their plunder of Namibia's economic resources. The transnational corporations, in turn, assist South Africa in its illegal occupation of Namibia by paying taxes, providing fuel and other supplies for the occupation forces and collaborating with South Africa in its violation of international law and its defiance of international institutions seeking self-determination and national independence for Namibia.

2. Mining

224. Namibia possesses a wide range of base metals and other precious minerals, which make up 20 per cent of the total output of the mining sector in value. These products are of strategic importance to South Africa and certain Western States and other countries. Almost all of the zinc, tin, lead, vanadium and tungsten extracted from the Territory goes to South Africa and its Western allies.

225. Over 70 per cent of the base metal production in Namibia comes from the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. (TCL), which produces blister copper, refined lead, zinc, gold, silver and other minerals. 53/ Gold Fields of South Africa (GFSA) owns 47 per cent of TCL, the Newmont Mining Corporation owns 31 per cent and British Petroleum Minerals International of the United Kingdom owns 14 per cent. The rest is owned mainly by South African firms. In April 1988, Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States reportedly sold its entire share of 31 per cent to GFSA. 54/

226. TCL mines contain half of the world's reserve of germanium, which is estimated at 1,500 tons. To date, TCL has not officially disclosed that it produces germanium. Official sources in the United States have reported, however, that TCL was one of that country's major suppliers of germanium oxide, which is used primarily by the electronics industry for various forms of semiconductors, microprocessing, laser technology and several military applications.

227. All the uranium produced in Namibia is exported from the Territory. Given the illegal nature of the distribution and processing of Namibian uranium, most transport companies and processing plants have sought to conceal their involvement in the plunder of Namibia's uranium resources. One of the major processing companies in Europe is Urenco, Ltd., a joint venture of Uranisotopenenttrennungsgesellschaft (URANIT) of the Federal Republic of Germany, Ultra-Centrifugue Nederland (UCN) of the Netherlands and British Nuclear Fuels.

228. Urenco does not purchase uranium for resale but is paid to enrich uranium owned by various clients. In an unprecedented action, on 14 July 1987, the United Nations Council for Namibia instituted legal proceedings in the District Court of The Hague against Urenco Netherlands, UCN and the State of the Netherlands seeking judgement prohibiting Urenco from carrying out any order for enriched uranium which is placed wholly or partially on the basis of a purchase of Namibian uranium concentrate.

229. The exploitation of Namibia's diamonds is monopolized by CDM, one of the world's largest gem diamond producers, and the oldest and largest of the mining companies operating in the Territory. CDM is a wholly owned subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of South Africa, which itself is 30 per cent owned by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

230. The report of the Thirion Commission of Inquiry concluded that CDM was deliberately over-mining Namibia's diamond deposits and was evading tax by transfer pricing its diamond exports. The report further stated that "despite the trappings and façade of state control ... effective control of all aspects of the mining and marketing of [Namibia's] diamonds remains firmly in the hands of De Beers". The Commission found it "ridiculous" that the Secretary of the Diamond Board of Namibia, which assessed how much export duty CDM should pay, was also a senior employee of CDM. 55/

231. In recent years, increased demand on world markets for high-quality gemstones has enabled De Beers to extract record profits from its illegal exploitation of Namibian diamond resources. CDM produced over 1 million carats in 1986, representing an 11 per cent increase over the previous year.

232. The annual report of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., indicated that CDM generated after-tax profits of R 123 million in 1986, contributing 14 per cent of the De Beers group's total profits of R 880 million. 56/ The diamonds are marketed and sold through the De Beers Central Selling Organization (CSO), an institution based in London which, by handling over 80 per cent of the total world sales of diamonds, effectively buffers market fluctuations through stockpiling and selective sales. Total sales by CSO amounted to $US 2.56 billion in 1986, while rough stone sales for the first half of 1987 reached $US 1.56 billion, an increase of 28 per cent over the same period in 1986. 57/

233. Namibia has considerable potential resources of oil, gas and coal, none of which has yet been developed. The Kudu gas field, located in the Atlantic Ocean approximately 120 kilometres west of the Namibian town of Oranjemund, has long been known to contain substantial gas reserves.

234. In October 1986, a contract for exploratory drilling at Kudu was awarded to the French offshore engineering company, Forinter, part of the Foramer group. On 30 October 1987, work was started at a site about 7 kilometres from the hole drilled by Chevron in 1973. According to the test results announced in January 1988, the porosity and permeability of the gas-containing rock examined at the test site were too low for commercial production. The possibility of drilling a third test hole was to be decided at a later date. 58/

3. Banking and finance

235. International banks have a long history of involvement in Namibia without necessarily maintaining commercial operations in the Territory. A British merchant bank, Hill Samuel, financed the hydroelectric scheme of South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) on the Kunene River near the Angolan border. In 1979, Crenafin S.A., of Zurich, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Rothschild Bank of Switzerland, negotiated the first commercial loan to Namibia. The Standard Merchant Bank and the Volkskas Merchant Bank are known to have organized three stock issues for the illegal South African administration in Namibia in 1979/80.

236. International banks also support the illegal South African administration in Namibia by providing facilities for its army of occupation. Many towns in Namibia have been transformed into army camps, and financial services are part of the infrastructure that has been developed in order to sustain the régime's notorious

and intense military occupation of a magnitude of approximately one soldier for every 10 citizens.

237. The continuing collaboration of foreign banks in Namibia with racist South Africa not only supports the policies of the apartheid régime but also impedes Namibia's transition to independence. The vast network of foreign bank branches in Namibia and the financing of the South African military enables the racist régime to continue its repressive policies in Namibia and perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory.

4. Manufacturing and commerce

238. Namibia's commercial and manufacturing sectors produce 10 to 15 per cent of its gross domestic product and, like the service sector, are completely dominated by South African and other foreign economic interests which exploit Namibia's raw materials, transfer them elsewhere for processing and use the Territory as a captive market for manufactured goods. Some 80 per cent of these manufactured goods are produced in South Africa, with the balance originating in third countries and imported into the Territory by South African-owned trading companies.

239. The unrestricted entry of South African goods into Namibia strongly inhibits the growth of local industry. The intention of the racist South African régime is to limit as much as possible industrial opportunity in Namibia so as to perpetuate the Territory's dependence on Pretoria.

5. Agriculture

240. Livestock farming accounts for 80 to 90 per cent of the overall value of commercial agriculture but has been severely affected by the drought conditions of the past 10 years. Most of the cattle produced in Namibia is taken to South Africa on the hoof or after being slaughtered at local abattoirs. The remainder is shipped to Western European markets in the form of frozen cuts and canned beef. The sole meat-processing concern in the Territory is Swavleis, which operates plants at Okahandja and Windhoek. 59/

6. Fisheries

241. South African companies have virtually monopolized the Namibian fishing industry over the past 25 years, holding 11 of the 12 pelagic licences as well as the entire lobster concession, and receiving 80 per cent of the fishing quotas. Between 1960 and 1985, South African companies are estimated to have made some R 800 million ($US 400 million) (at 1975 prices) in after-tax profits from fishing off Namibia's coast. 60/

242. It will be recalled that by its resolution 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, the General Assembly endorsed the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, that it would, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 61/ proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which should be 200 miles (370 kilometres), and stated that any action for implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

243. At present, fishing in the offshore waters of Namibia is regulated by the International Commission for South-East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). In view of the early accession of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Convention on the Law of the Sea and of the Council's decision mentioned above, the Council expects members of ICSEAF and ICCAT to conduct their operations with due regard to its decision and to the interests of the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, in protecting their natural resources.

D. Social conditions in Namibia

1. Introduction

244. In the exercise of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the United Nations Council for Namibia maintains under constant review the social conditions in Namibia, as well as the progress in the social sphere of the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. During the period under review, social conditions in Namibia continued to deteriorate as a result of racist South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its repressive policies and practices.

2. Apartheid in Namibia

245. In defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and contrary to the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people, in 1964 South Africa began to impose its *apartheid* policy of fragmentation of the Territory into several "homelands". More recently, Pretoria's policy of social and racial fragmentation of Namibia was made explicit in the so-called Proclamation AG-8 of 24 April 1980, which divides Namibian society into 11 mutually exclusive groups on the basis of racial, ethnic and tribal origins (A/AC.131/130). The policy is aimed at preventing the African majority from organizing and acting in unison against domination. It is also intended to maintain a pool of cheap black labour for South African and other foreign economic interests operating in the Territory, as well as local white businesses.

246. As previously reported, 62/ the system of "Bantu education" imposed by South Africa in Namibia is also designed to perpetuate white supremacy by training blacks for subservient jobs in the colonial economy. Basic education in Namibia is compulsory for whites but not for black children, who are not only racially separated from services for whites, but are also assigned to different schools on an ethnic basis. Racial discrimination is also evident in the amount of money spent on education for black and white children. Available information indicates that the allocation of a white child is seven times more than that for a black child.

247. The disparity in the statistics of black and white students who complete high school is even more glaring, since almost all black Namibians are forced to leave school and forego high school education. Many leave because they have to work in order to support their families. A good number are expelled because of their opposition to the illegal occupation of their country by South Africa and their support for SWAPO.

248. Growing dissatisfaction with the education system is reflected in the continuing conflicts in schools and other educational institutions. A wave of student protests and classroom boycotts throughout 1987 was met with the full force of the South African military. 63/ In the north of Namibia, SADF troops smashed, bombed or burned down at least 13 schools (see A/C.4/42/SR.10, testimony of the Lutheran World Federation).

249. The Namibia National Students Organization (NANSO), formed in 1984, is fighting for equal, free and democratic education for all Namibian students, regardless of race. At its third congress in July 1987, NANSO pledged solidarity action at every campus in support of those schools in crisis and students who were victims of unfair expulsions and other unjust actions by the illegal authorities. 63/

Health

250. The health sector in Namibia is inextricably linked to the *apartheid* system and is consequently characterized by gross inequalities. Health services for the black majority are rudimentary at best and in many areas virtually non-existent. As in the case of education, the administration of health services for blacks in the rural areas has been given over to the so-called separate "representative authorities".

251. Racist South Africa's policies of racial fragmentation and mandatory inferior living conditions for the blacks are major underlying causes of the wide disparity in the health conditions of blacks and whites in Namibia. With the exception of commercial farmers, whites live in urban areas where housing is of high quality and they are assured of clean water, sewage disposal and all the conveniences of modern living. Blacks, on the other hand, are forced to live in squalid and unhygienic conditions in the "homelands".

252. Malnutrition, abject poverty, overcrowded living conditions and an unsanitary environment contribute to the spread of diseases among the black people which are almost unknown among the whites. The difference between the health facilities provided for whites and blacks in Namibia is manifested when the infant mortality and the life expectancy rates between the two races are examined. The infant mortality rate of blacks is more than eight times that of whites, 64/ and life expectancy for blacks ranges from 42 to 52 years, compared to 68 to 72 years in the case of whites. 65/

253. The pattern of disease and sickness engendered by the poor living and working conditions of the blacks in Namibia is exacerbated by the war of repression being carried out by the South African occupation régime against the Namibian people. Health services have continued to deteriorate, clinics have been closed and medical personnel have become even more scarce. "Security" legislation has restricted the ability of health workers to give proper treatment, and many people have stayed away from hospitals for fear of harassment by the police or army. The dusk-to-dawn curfew in effect for the last eight years in the north of Namibia, where over half of the population lives, continues to exacerbate the situation.

Repression and violation of human rights

254. The resistance of the Namibian people to colonialism was ruthlessly suppressed by both the German and the South African colonizers, sometimes to the point of virtual extermination of ethnic groups, in particular the Herero. Since 1967, the régime has enacted a series of so-called laws calling for harsh penalties, including death sentences, life imprisonment and long-term prison sentences, aimed at thwarting the legitimate national liberation struggle of the Namibian people. These acts give the South African colonial police and occupation forces absolute power to carry out mass arrests, commit murder, ban organizations and publications opposed to Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia and detain or deport Namibians without trial. They also provide for preventive detention, the banning of meetings, the imposition of martial law and the establishment of "security districts" in order to stifle the political struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

255. The terrorization of the general population in Namibia through cold-blooded killings, systematic torture, abductions, detentions without trial and disappearances of civilians are carried out by murder squads such as the notorious *Koevoet*, the *Takkies* and the *Etango*. The atrocities of these murder squads are facilitated by the blanket information black-out throughout Namibia imposed by the racist régime.

256. The most common forms of torture include the application of electric shocks to all parts of the body. Psychological torture is also commonly practised, since from the point of view of the occupation régime it has the advantage of leaving no physical traces. Detainees are also reportedly threatened with death unless they renounce their support of SWAPO and agree to collaborate with the racist régime, often by being forced to sign prepared statements. Church sources have warned that the level of *apartheid* violence in Namibia has risen to new heights, and that ordinary Namibians are in greater danger than ever before.

257. On 21 August 1987, the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of its members expressing grave concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in Namibia resulting from the increasing repression of the Namibian people by South African occupation forces throughout the Territory, including the so-called operational zone in northern Namibia, which had led to the loss of innocent lives, particularly in the past weeks. He condemned all acts of repression of, and brutalities against, the Namibian people, the violation of their human rights and the disregard for their inalienable rights to self-determination and genuine independence and further condemned South Africa's attempts to undermine the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia. 66/

258. At the ministerial meeting of the Council held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987, convened by the Council in pursuance of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987, 67/ the Secretary-General stated, *inter alia*, that the most immediate source of concern was the disturbing report of recent increased acts of repression against the Namibian people by South African forces. Having assumed direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations could react only with alarm to reports of the Namibian people being subjected to injustice and persecution. He noted that the importance of the Namibian situation could be fully appreciated only within the context of the wider strife affecting the whole of southern Africa, and that its peaceful transition to

independence would go a long way towards defusing tensions prevailing in the region. He said that a rapid settlement of the Namibian problem would not only deliver its inhabitants from further deprivation and despair, but also contribute significantly to the restoration of peace and security in southern Africa (A/AC.131/SR.502).

259. In the Namibian Hearings, convened at Washington, D.C., from 2 to 4 May 1988, Miss Patricia McClurg, President of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, testified before the international panel of distinguished persons that Ignatius Nambodi, a 29-year-old Catholic mission-worker, detained by South African authorities on 2 February 1988 and found dead in his cell 20 days later, was never allowed a visit by a lawyer, a member of the clergy or even his family.

260. At the 515th meeting of the Council on 6 May 1988, Mr. Nujoma, President of SWAPO, informed the Council of the 16 schools that had been destroyed recently in the north-western and north-eastern areas of Namibia. He said that occupation police and army were empowered to kill people and destroy property.

261. At the same meeting, the international panel comprising the Rev. Karl Mau and Mr. James Mutambira of the World Council of Churches; Mrs. Lisbeth Palme, widow of the late Prime Minister of Sweden, Olof Palme; Mr. Howard Cooke, former Minister for Public Affairs of Jamaica; and Mr. Damu Smith of the Washington Office on Africa apprised the Council of the testimonies they had heard at the Namibian Hearings. The Rev. Karl Mau, speaking on behalf of the panelists, informed the Council that the Terrorism Act passed by South Africa represented the most vicious form of terrorism. He said that witnesses at the Hearings had presented evidence of the most brutal form of terrorism. People had been subjected to nine years of curfews; and women had been deprived of assistance when giving birth.

262. Mrs. Lisbeth Palme said that children had particularly difficult lives in Namibia. In the First World War, she said, a majority of the victims were soldiers: in modern war, however, 90 per cent of the victims were civilians, mostly children. That message, she stressed, must be spread internationally.

263. The South African authorities have finally admitted that one of their armed vehicles did parade corpses of deceased SWAPO members through a Namibian village in December 1986. The ghoulish episode was recorded by an anonymous photographer in the Okambo village of Ondobe. It was reported on the front page of the edition of the Windhoek Advertiser of 16 January 1987, as well as in The Namibian, headlined "Parade of Death". 68/ In his testimony at the Namibian Hearings, the Rev. J. H. Kauluma testified that SADF forces paraded through a Namibian village of Okamboola near Ruacana, on the Angolan border, with what they claimed was a dead SWAPO guerrilla. This time the villagers told of having their heads rubbed into the blood of the dead man. 69/

264. On 19 February 1988, a bomb explosion in the crowded First National Bank (Barclays Bank) took the lives of over two dozen people and injured 70 more. Anna Dumeni, the 18-year-old daughter of Lutheran Bishop Kleopas Dumeni was among those killed. The explosion, which occurred at 1 p.m. on Friday, appears to have been deliberately timed to inflict the greatest possible injury and loss of life. Such incidents, involving continuous attacks on the Namibian people by South African forces and their agents in the illegally occupied Namibia, now represent the nightmarish reality of daily life for Namibians all over the country.

Exploitation of labour

265. About two thirds of the black labour force in Namibia are migrants on short-term contracts. Employers continue to hire workers without guarantee of renewals, and to house them in large all-male dormitories known as compounds or hostels. These are usually isolated from local communities and in many cases are controlled by armed guards. 70/ By forcing this system on the black population, the illegal South African régime and the transnational corporations in Namibia amass exorbitant profits.

266. The conditions under which Namibian workers operate are totally hostile and extremely exploitative. There is no protective labour legislation for the workers. They have no statutory rights to a pension, set pay, holiday pay or maternity leave. A worker can be dismissed without prior notice and such occurrences are frequent. Furthermore, they are not legally entitled to compensation for dismissal, or to unemployment benefits. 71/ Working conditions are often dangerous and unhealthy, exposing them to racism, abuse and beatings in their work places. On farms, where the white farmers were previously empowered to flog workers, there have been numerous cases in which workers have been brutally assaulted or killed by employers for minor misdemeanours. 72/

267. Black trade unions face harassment and repression, and workers' protests have been violently suppressed by the police and army. The régime has also made it illegal for registered trade unions to assist or be affiliated with any political party. 73/

268. The National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), which was founded in 1978, is affiliated with SWAPO. With few facilities to organize the widely dispersed work-force, independent union organizers in Namibia face great difficulties and constant harassment by the authorities. Nevertheless, as a result of NUNW activities, four major industrial unions have been formed under its umbrella. They are Namibia Food and Allied Union (NAFAU), the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN), the Metal and Allied Namibian Workers' Union (MANWU) and the Namibia Public Workers' Union (NAPWU), whose combined membership is around 41,000. 74/ NUNW is a member of ILO.

269. Although strict regulations prohibit blacks from striking in Namibia, the number of strikes increased during the period under review. On May Day (1 May 1987), 25,000 workers throughout the country took part in the Workers' Day events, which included a march and a rally under the NUNW banner. 75/ On 27 July 1987, almost the entire black force of 5,000 at the Tsumeb Corporation went on strike for higher wages and better working and living conditions. 76/ MUN demanded improved safety conditions at the TCL mines, 77/ and the TCL management, which refused to negotiate, formally dismissed strikers who did not return to work. Almost all the workers stayed in their hostels and refused to be paid off. 78/ Truckloads of police were brought into Tsumeb and, in the first week of August, 16 workers were detained.

270. In September, the so-called South African Administrator-General appointed the Wiehahn Commission of Inquiry into labour matters. NUNW unions were critical of the Commission's composition, since not a single worker or trade unionist was appointed. 79/ In spite of their reservations, the unions affiliated to NUNW decided in December to test its credibility by presenting evidence to the Commission. They issued a joint public statement demanding a minimum wage,

protection against victimization, the right to strike, legal recognition, provision for health and safety at workplaces, compulsory pension schemes, medical aid and compensation schemes, a 40-hour work week and adequate provisions for paid leave and overtime. 74/

The refugee situation

271. The fact that many Namibians have been dispossessed from their land, and the continuing state of war and repression brought about by the illegal South African occupation régime has resulted in large numbers of Namibians fleeing their native land to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, particularly Angola and Zambia. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are 70,000 to 80,000 Namibian refugees in Angola, Zambia and other neighbouring countries.

272. The refugee camps in Angola are a principal target of the racist South African forces of occupation based in Namibia. Operating on the pretext that the refugee camps are SWAPO bases, the racist military forces violate the sovereignty of Angola, destroying its infrastructure and killing innocent civilians. The repeated armed attacks against Namibian refugees in Angola have made organized assistance by the international community extremely difficult.

273. The plight of the Namibian refugees has created emergency needs in the fields of agriculture, health, education and vocational training, and in the supply and distribution of tents, food and household goods. The countries that host the Namibian refugees continue to mobilize and utilize their own resources to meet emergency humanitarian needs, including food, shelter and clothing. Other countries, UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, including non-governmental organizations, also provide assistance.

274. In order to meet the needs of refugees, SWAPO has set up, with the assistance of international organizations and friendly countries, Namibian health and educational centres in Angola and Zambia. The education of children and adults alike is high on the list of priorities. In contrast to the South African "bantu" education system inside Namibia, every effort is made by SWAPO to prepare the children for a constructive and productive life in an independent Namibia.

275. Namibian refugees also benefit from the United Nations Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which was established to provide assistance to Namibians who have suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities. Important as these external services for Namibians are, South Africa's continued illegal occupation means that, for the most part, Namibians must leave their country to benefit from the educational opportunities offered by SWAPO, the United Nations and bilateral donors.

E. Legal matters concerning Namibia

276. In pursuance of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly, and in accordance with subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly defining its responsibilities, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued, during the period under review, to undertake various activities in the legal sphere.

277. As part of its activities to promote support for the cause of Namibia's independence, the Council supported initiatives by parliamentarians in Western Europe, North America and other countries, to enact legislation imposing sanctions against the illegal South African régime.

278. It will be recalled that as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, in 1987 the Council instituted legal proceedings in the District Court of The Hague, the Netherlands, against Urenco Nederland V.O.F., Ultra-Centrifuge Nederland, N.V., and the Government of the Netherlands (see A/AC.131/267). On 14 July 1987, the lawyers engaged by the Council served a writ of summons on the above-mentioned defendants. Following the defendants' submission of statements of defence on 3 May 1988, the Court has adjourned the case to allow the lawyers representing the Council to submit their reply. (See also paras. 478-482.)

279. In compliance with paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 42/14 C, the Council continued to consider questions relating to the accession of Namibia to international conventions, covenants and agreements which it deemed appropriate for protection of the interests of the Namibian people.

CHAPTER VII

CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA SINCE THE ADOPTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ES-8/2 AND 42/14 A

280. By its resolution 42/14 A of 6 November 1987, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and of relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B of 10 December 1981 and 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/14 A, the United Nations Council for Namibia prepared a report that updates the information contained in the Council's report to the Assembly at its forty-second session. The current report on contacts between Member States and South Africa is contained in document A/AC.131/297 issued 28 November 1988.

CHAPTER VIII

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

281. During the period under review, the Council continued to work in close co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on matters pertaining to the question of Namibia and in pursuit of the collective struggle against colonialism, racism and *apartheid*.

A. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

282. The Special Committee continued to keep the question of Namibia under continuous review and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to attend its meetings on the subject. For its part, the Council also invited the Special Committee to its solemn meetings and other events that it organized.

283. Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia), Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, held in New York on 27 October 1987.

284. Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) attended and addressed the Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, held at Istanbul from 21 to 25 March 1988.

285. Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila (Botswana) attended and addressed the Special Committee on 3 August 1988 on the question of Namibia.

B. Special Committee against Apartheid

286. Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), President of the Council, attended and addressed the Solemn Meeting in Observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia, held in New York on 10 August 1987.

287. Mr. Dragoslav Pejic (Yugoslavia), Vice-President of the Council, attended and addressed the Special Meeting in Observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, held in New York on 10 October 1987.

288. Major-General Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria), Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, held in New York on 27 October 1987.

289. Mr. Sylvester Jarrett (Liberia) represented the Council at the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the death of President Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, held in New York on 26 February 1988.

290. Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez-Medina (Colombia) represented the Council at the Seminar on the Role of the Latin American and Caribbean Media in the International Campaign against *Apartheid*, held at Lima from 7 to 9 March 1988. He was accompanied by Mr. Peter Tsheeharma of SWAPO.

291. Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, represented the Council at the special meetings held in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York on 20 March 1988.

CHAPTER IX

PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION, THE SOLE AND AUTHENTIC REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE, IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

292. The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) has earned the recognition and respect of the international community because of its courageous struggle, including 25 years of armed resistance, against racist South Africa's colonial oppression and illegal occupation of Namibia. The General Assembly has reaffirmed its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

293. The international community has commended SWAPO for its exemplary leadership, courage and heroism in the battlefield in defence of the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence and for the constructive attitude and statesmanship it has consistently demonstrated during the prolonged period of international negotiations.

294. SWAPO, which is recognized by the United Nations as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, continued to participate actively during the period under review in the work of the Council. By its resolution 42/14 C, the General Assembly renewed its decision that the Council should continue to consult with SWAPO in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people.

295. Accordingly, during the period under review, SWAPO continued to participate actively in the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in the deliberations of the General Assembly (see paras. 22-41). Mr. Gurirab, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, led the SWAPO delegation to the forty-second ordinary session of the General Assembly and to meetings of the Security Council on the question of Namibia, from 28 to 30 October 1987 (see paras. 42-61). During the period under review, SWAPO also participated in the meetings of the Security Council to consider the alarming situation in southern Africa.

296. President Nujoma of SWAPO addressed the Council for Namibia at its 515th meeting on 6 May 1988. He apprised the Council of the critical situation in Namibia and stressed the efforts of SWAPO to mobilize mass support in Namibia in opposition to South Africa's illegal occupation.

297. The President of SWAPO underlined the importance for the Council to intensify its activities, which could include the organization of international campaigns and visits to the front-line States. He also noted that, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the Council should take the necessary steps to establish itself in the Territory as mandated by the General Assembly. He said that SWAPO had maintained political contacts with various countries in order to promote the early implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). President Nujoma concluded by stating that he welcomed all collective or individual efforts to bring the problem of Namibia to world attention. Namibia, he emphasized, had been isolated by South Africa from the rest of the world.

298. SWAPO representatives participated in the preparation, organization and proceedings of the Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, held at Istanbul from 22 to 25 March 1988 and the Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, held at Toronto, Canada, from 7 to 11 September 1988.

299. Representatives of SWAPO continued to participate in the Council's missions of consultations with Governments of States Members of the United Nations and in delegations of the Council to the meetings of, and conferences organized by, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, such as OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

300. During the period under review, SWAPO representatives also participated in the work and activities organized by non-governmental organizations in co-operation with the Council. A high-level delegation of SWAPO, led by its President, participated in meetings held at Atlanta, Los Angeles, Washington and New York between 21 April and 11 May 1988.

301. A delegation of SWAPO led by its President participated at the Namibian Hearings, organized at Washington by the World Council of Churches with the assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

302. SWAPO representatives participated in the activities of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

303. In accordance with past practice, the Council continued to consult with SWAPO on requests by non-governmental organizations for financial contributions to assist in their activities and programmes for mobilizing international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause.

304. Representatives of SWAPO continued to provide the Council with information on its activities and the progress of the liberation struggle, as well as on the manoeuvres of the racist South African régime to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and the *apartheid* system in the Territory.

PART THREE

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

CHAPTER I

CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Introduction

305. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/14 C and in fulfilment of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to maintain close co-operation with, and to participate in, the meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

A. Forty-ninth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 18 to 20 February 1988

306. The Council, represented by Mr. Michael Ononaiye (Nigeria), participated in the forty-ninth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 18 to 20 February 1988. The delegation of SWAPO to the meeting was led by Mr. Gurirab, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

307. The representative of the Council, Mr. Ononaiye, stated that the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, had spanned over two decades. It had kept at bay a numerically larger and qualitatively superior force of the Pretoria régime. In the process, it had also produced committed and tested freedom fighters who had escalated the cost of occupation for the racist régime. A new generation of young Namibians had matured in the struggle for freedom and independence. Their determination and commitment had proved unshakeable. The liberation struggle and diplomatic and political efforts for the Namibian cause had the freedom of Namibia as their shared ultimate objective. Success on one front enhanced the efforts on the other. That indeed had been the strategy stated by SWAPO all along. It continued to advance the twin approach. The strategy deserved support on all fronts.

308. During the debate, delegates noted with satisfaction that under Security Council resolution 601 (1987), the United Nations Secretary-General had been given a mandate to work out a mechanism for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). On the armed liberation struggle, the Committee noted with appreciation the successes that SWAPO was scoring in spite of the fact that Namibia was one of the most militarized countries in the world. Due note was also taken of the role the trade unions in Namibia were playing in the liberation struggle. The Committee appreciated the positive role the United Nations Council for Namibia was playing through the United Nations Institute for Namibia in preparing Namibians for the post-independence era.

309. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Committee adopted a resolution on Namibia for submission to the forty-seventh session of the OAU Council of Ministers (see para. 314).

B. Forty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa, from 22 to 27 February 1988

310. Mr. Ononaiye (Nigeria) and Mr. Michel Wembou Djiena (Cameroon) represented the United Nations Council for Namibia at the forty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 22 to 27 February 1988. The delegation was accompanied by Ms. Monica Nashandi, Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations.

311. In his statement to the Council of Ministers, the representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia stated that 1988 marked a number of important anniversaries. Some, most notably the twenty-fifth anniversary of OAU, were joyous and eventful occasions. Others would be infamous and profoundly sad anniversaries. Among them would be the tenth anniversary of the Kassinga massacre, and the failure to implement the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia endorsed by Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

312. The representative of the Council noted that, after considering the report of the Secretary-General dated 27 October 1987, 5/ the Security Council had adopted resolution 601 (1987), by which, *inter alia*, it affirmed that all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) had been resolved, and authorized the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between SWAPO and South Africa in order to undertake the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of UNTAG.

313. During its forty-second session, he continued, the General Assembly had taken the efforts to resolve the question of Namibia a step further. By its resolution 42/14 B, the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, that in the event of the inability of the Security Council to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988, it would consider at its forty-third session necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that Namibia was a unique instance in which the United Nations had assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for the Territory. He stated that under those circumstances, the United Nations Council for Namibia considered 1988 a decisive year for the independence of Namibia.

314. The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on Namibia submitted by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. By its resolution, the Council of Ministers vehemently condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation and military build-up, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its dilatory tactics, as well as its stubborn refusal to sign and observe a cease-fire with SWAPO to pave the way towards the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which, it must be stated with deep regret, would mark the tenth anniversary this year; called upon the United Nations Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to arrange, in the context of Security Council resolution 601 (1987), a cease-fire between SWAPO and the Botha régime as a first step leading to the emplacement of UNTAG in Namibia and the conduct of free and fair elections as provided for in the United Nations plan

for the independence of the Territory; commended SWAPO for once again expressing readiness, as an act of political will and flexibility, to sign and observe a cease-fire with the Botha régime, but, at the same time exhorted it to remain vigilant, in the face of the enemy's unceasing obfuscations, and continue unabated with intensification of the armed struggle until the Botha régime was prepared to sign a cease-fire agreement; strongly urged the Security Council to convene at the ministerial level, and take all the necessary practical steps in order to give an added impetus to the current efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General in terms of Council resolution 601 (1987), and to ensure that Namibia did not continue to languish under South Africa's illegal occupation and colonial tyranny 10 years after the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

C. Fiftieth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Harare, from 13 to 16 May 1988

315. The President of the Council, Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), represented the Council at the fiftieth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Harare, from 13 to 16 May 1988. Ms. Monica Nashandi, Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations, accompanied the President.

316. In his address to the session, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia stated, *inter alia*, that the plan for Namibia's independence, contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), must be implemented without delay. He stressed that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime would be a determining factor in bringing an end to *apartheid* and the illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as in ensuring the stability and peace of the southern African region. It was the only peaceful and most effective way of ensuring the attainment of these objectives. It was also the only language that the racist régime would understand. The oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia had openly called for sanctions. They needed the collective and unequivocal support of the international community at that crucial stage of their struggle against colonialism and exploitation.

317. At the conclusion of its meetings, the Committee adopted the Harare Declaration on the Total Decolonization of Africa and the Elimination of *Apartheid* (CM/1492 (XLVIII), annex II). By that Declaration, the Committee stated, *inter alia*, that in spite of all diplomatic efforts by OAU, the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and SWAPO, the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained at an impasse. It stated that for almost seven years the Reagan Administration had blocked Namibia's independence by introducing the irrelevant and extraneous concept of "linkage", which the Pretoria régime had gleefully embraced. The Pretoria régime has been further strengthened in its intransigence and defiance by collusion with the United States, United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. The Declaration called for renewed efforts on the part of OAU member States and the international community in order to secure immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It expressed support for Angola's recent initiative to bring peace to the region and independence for Namibia within the context of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It called upon OAU member States to continue condemning the installation of puppet institutions and holding of ethnic elections in Namibia against the will and aspirations of the Namibian people, reiterated its unflagging

and abiding commitment to the total liberation of Africa and called upon all member States to implement faithfully the measures specified therein.

D. Forty-eighth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa, from 19 to 23 May 1988

318. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by its President, Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia) at the forty-eighth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988. He was accompanied by Ms. Monica Nashandi, Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations.

319. In his address to the session, the President of the Council stated that in seeking a political solution to the Namibian problem, the United Nations had explored many avenues. During the course of more than three decades of dialogue and negotiations, the last 10 years of which have been under the auspices of the so-called Western contact group, the Pretoria régime has, however, consolidated its military occupation of Namibia, increased its economic rape of the Territory, and committed acts of aggression and destabilization against the independent States of southern Africa, particularly Angola.

320. The President stressed that the positions taken by some Western Governments on the Namibian question had been very disappointing. It appeared that they had sacrificed universal principles of equality and freedom, as well as justice and self-determination, for short-term expedient ends, economically beneficial to them. He expressed the hope that sooner, rather than later, those Governments would reassess their policies with respect to Namibia and bring them in line with those of the international community.

321. The President stated that, for its part, the Council for Namibia would continue to discharge fully its mandate with respect to Namibia. It would continue to represent actively the interests of the Namibian people and to protect the resources of the Territory. It would also continue to provide for the basic human needs of thousands of Namibian refugees who had fled South Africa's oppression, and to equip Namibians with the requisite training and skills needed to manage the affairs of an independent Namibia. The Council would also continue its efforts to disseminate information on the situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to mobilizing increased support for the cause.

322. At the conclusion of its meetings, the Council adopted a resolution on Namibia (CM/Res.1147 (XLVIII)), by which, inter alia, it vehemently condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation and military build-up in Namibia, its dilatory tactics and its stubborn refusal to sign and observe a cease-fire with SWAPO, to pave the way towards the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); strongly condemned Pretoria's latest schemes of imposing tribal elections on the Namibian people against their will and in defiance of the decisions of the United Nations; deplored Pretoria's muzzling and restriction of the news media in Namibia; further condemned Pretoria's crack-down on mass organizations, trade unions, student organizations and church leaders, as well as racist Pretoria's repressive and Draconian legislation and proclamations which seek to deny Namibians their basic human rights; demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees and an end to murder and

the commission of atrocities by Pretoria's fascist and paramilitary gangs; reiterated the continued validity of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as the legal base for an international consensus on the independence of Namibia and further reiterated that continued legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia until the achievement of genuine independence; vehemently condemned the policy of extermination of new-born male infants being pursued by the racist Pretoria régime; called upon member countries of OAU to increase their financial, material, military and political support to SWAPO in order to enable it to intensify the armed struggle in Namibia and accelerate the demise of the Pretoria régime's occupation; commended PLAN, the military wing of SWAPO, for having advanced the armed struggle to new heights and for the significant victories it had scored on the battlefield against the vicious enemy, during the period under review; called upon the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa to continue to undertake periodic consultations with the leaders of SWAPO in order to apprise itself of progress on the war front and to assess the material needs of PLAN combatants with the purpose of reporting back such needs to the next summit; expressed firmly the organization's unshakeable commitment to the previous decisions and resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, and unswerving support for Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and encouraged the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it more than 20 years previously, to take all the necessary steps, in co-operation with SWAPO and OAU, to establish itself in Namibia to organize the transition process and to hand over power to the Namibian people, on the basis of their freely and democratically expressed wishes. (For the text of the resolution, see A/43/398, annex I.)

E. Twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa, from 25 to 28 May 1988

323. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by its President, Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), at the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa, from 25 to 28 May 1988. Mr. Bernt W. Carlsson, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia also participated in the session.

324. The President of the Council and the Commissioner for Namibia attended the activities commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of OAU, on 25 May 1988.

325. The Heads of State and Government adopted the Addis Ababa Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity (AHG/Decl.1 (XXIV), Rev.1), by which, inter alia, they declared "Unity, Solidarity, Liberation and Development" as the guiding philosophy of their actions for the next two decades. They reaffirmed their determination to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa. In this regard, they expressed their determination to achieve early independence for Namibia and secure the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa. They reaffirmed the primacy of the armed struggle and resolved to increase financial, material and military assistance to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and SWAPO to enable them to intensify their armed struggle.

326. The Heads of State and Government committed themselves to the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and urged the international community to support the imposition of such sanctions. They appealed for increased mobilization by the international community in the application of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

327. During his stay at Addis Ababa, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia held consultations with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Angola, Botswana, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as with President Nujoma of SWAPO. He was accompanied by the Commissioner for Namibia during his meeting with Mr. Nujoma.

328. The President of the Council exchanged views with the Ministers and with Mr. Nujoma on the current situation in, and developments relating to, Namibia. He recalled that in the final communiqué adopted at the conclusion of its unprecedented meeting at ministerial level on 2 October 1987, 80/ the Council, *inter alia*, called upon the General Assembly to consider, at its forty-third session, necessary action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, cognizant of the fact that this was a unique instance in which the United Nations had assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia, in the event of the Security Council's inability to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988.

329. The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia stated that in view of the fact the General Assembly by its resolution 42/14 A had endorsed the Council's call, it was incumbent upon the Council to consider the specific actions it might wish to recommend to the General Assembly in fulfilment of the above decision.

330. The President said that he had requested a meeting with the Ministers in order to seek their views on the matter before the Council began consideration of its recommendations to the upcoming session of the General Assembly. The Ministers told the President that they would communicate their views on the matter to the Council by the time it considered its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

CHAPTER II

CO-OPERATION WITH THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

331. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to work in close co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in which it has guest status, and to participate in its meetings. Representatives of the Movement were also invited to participate in Council meetings.

A. Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 7 October 1987

332. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly met in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987 to co-ordinate their positions and consider their actions on issues before the forty-second session of the General Assembly of special concern to non-aligned countries.

333. In the Final Communiqué (A/42/681, annex) adopted at the conclusion of the meeting, the Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed, *inter alia*, the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence. They stressed that it was legitimate for the Namibian people to use all available means, including armed struggle, in their quest for the realization of that right, and requested all States to render increased political, diplomatic, military, financial and material support to the legitimate and heroic armed struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

334. The Ministers and heads of delegation commended SWAPO for its outstanding leadership of the Namibian people, the constructive attitude it has taken towards diplomatic initiatives and the co-operation it has shown the United Nations in the search for a just, peaceful and negotiated solution to the Namibian question. They reaffirmed their total support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until its independence.

335. The Ministers and heads of delegation once again urged the Security Council to act decisively in the fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Council resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented. They further requested the Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter.

336. The Ministers and heads of delegation called for the urgent convening of the Security Council to consider the question of Namibia in order finally to implement

its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular Council resolution 435 (1978). They particularly called upon the Council to adopt a resolution enabling the Secretary-General to proceed with immediate administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of UNTAG, since all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) had been resolved as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1987. 4/ For that purpose, they urged the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to participate at the highest possible level in the Council debate.

B. Meetings of the Committee of the AFRICA Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

337. The AFRICA Fund was established in 1986 by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare. The objectives of the Fund were to strengthen the economic and financial capabilities of the front-line States against South Africa, to cope with any retaliatory economic action by the racist régime and to support the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

338. The AFRICA Fund Committee, consisting of the Heads of State or Government of India (Chairman), Zambia (Vice-Chairman), Zimbabwe, Algeria, Argentina, the Congo, Nigeria, Peru and Yugoslavia, was set up to administer the Fund. At a meeting held at New Delhi in January 1987, the Committee formulated an appeal for assistance to the Fund. Since then, the senior officials of the Fund Committee have met twice, in August 1987 at New Delhi and in January 1988 at Brazzaville, to review the activities of the Fund. The third meeting of these officials was held at Lima from 2 to 5 August 1988. At that time, the total value of pledges to the Fund was more than $US 250 million.

339. The mission of consultation of the Council to Asia, which took place from 30 May to 15 June 1988, visited India from 30 May to 2 June. While in New Delhi, it held extensive discussions with Mr. N. Krishnan, the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of India for Africa, and with other senior government officials on the situation in Namibia. They also discussed international assistance to the liberation struggle in Namibia, particularly within the context of the AFRICA Fund. The two sides also exchanged views on ways and means of expediting the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

PART FOUR

ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL RELATING TO THE REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AND THE PROMOTION OF NAMIBIAN INTERESTS IN THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

340. General Assembly resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975 and 31/149 of 20 December 1976 emphasized the importance of participation by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the work of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. By its resolution 31/149, in particular, the Assembly requested all specialized agencies to consider granting full membership to the Council so that it might participate in that capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences.

341. During the period under review, the Council continued to represent Namibia at conferences and meetings of international organizations, with a view to protecting and defending the rights and interests of the people of Namibia.

342. Namibia, represented by the Council, now enjoys membership in UNCTAD, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU, UNIDO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Namibia is also an associate member of WHO and is a signatory to the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, as well as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which it has ratified.

343. During the period under review, the Council represented Namibia at international conferences sponsored by the United Nations and specialized agencies and at other international meetings as indicated in paragraphs 344 to 366.

A. International conferences and meetings

1. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

344. Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria) represented the Council at the Fourth United Nations International Non-Governmental Organization Meeting on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 7 to 9 September 1987.

345. Ms. Shi Yanhua (China) represented the Council at the European Regional Seminar on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, held at Berlin from 25 to 29 April 1988.

2. Commission on Human Rights

346. Mr. Anees-uddin Ahmed (Pakistan) and Mr. Nikat Akyol (Turkey) represented the Council at the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, held at Geneva from 1 February to 11 March 1988.

3. Law of the Sea

347. Messrs. Moussa Bocar Ly (Senegal), Abdul-Moneim Talaat (Egypt), Stefan Aurel Constantinescu (Romania) and Ivan Kulov (Bulgaria) represented the Council at the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held at Kingston from 14 March to 8 April 1988. They were accompanied by Mr. E. Tjiriange of SWAPO.

4. Commission on Transnational Corporations

348. Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria) represented the Council at the fourteenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, held in New York from 6 to 15 April 1988.

5. Economic and Social Council

349. Mr. Michael Ononaiye (Nigeria), Mr. Akyol (Turkey) and Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon) represented the Council at the second regular session for 1988 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, held at Geneva from 6 to 29 July 1988.

B. Specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

1. International Atomic Energy Agency

350. Mr. T. S. Olumoko (Nigeria) represented the Council at the thirty-first regular session of the General Conference of IAEA, held at Vienna from 21 to 25 September 1987.

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

351. Mr. Domitien Misago (Burundi) represented the Council at the twenty-fourth session of the UNESCO General Conference, held in Paris from 20 October to 21 November 1987. He was accompanied by Mr. Nahas Angula of SWAPO.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

352. Mr. Mikko Pyhälä (Finland) represented the Council at the twenty-fourth FAO Conference held in Rome from 7 to 27 November 1987. He was accompanied by Mr. Simon Iyambo of SWAPO.

353. Mr. Alex K. Tubi (Zambia) represented the Council at the thirteenth session of the FAO Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 13 to 19 April 1988.

4. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

354. Messrs. Yves L. Auguste (Haiti), Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh) and Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria) represented the Council at the second regular session of the UNIDO General Conference, held at Bangkok from 9 to 13 November 1987. They were accompanied by Mr. Ben Amathila of SWAPO.

355. Mr. Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana) represented the Council at the fourth session of the UNIDO Programme and Budget Committee, held at Vienna from 20 to 24 June 1988.

5. International Labour Organisation

356. Mr. I. S. Gavrichev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) represented the Council at the seventy-fourth session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 30 September to 15 October 1987. He was accompanied by Mr. John ya Otto and Mr. N. Tjiriange of SWAPO.

357. Mr. Jonathas Niyungeko (Burundi) represented the Council at the Tripartite Conference on Action against *Apartheid*, held at Harare from 3 to 6 May 1988. He was accompanied by Mr. Hage Geingob and Mr. John ya Otto of SWAPO.

358. Mr. Barrero-Stahl (Mexico) represented the Council at the seventy-fifth session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 1 to 22 June 1988. He was accompanied by Messrs. Tjiriange and John ya Otto of SWAPO.

6. World Health Organization

359. Mr. Bristol (Nigeria) represented the Council at the forty-first session of the World Health Assembly, held at Geneva from 2 to 13 May 1988. He was accompanied by Dr. Libertine Amathila of SWAPO.

7. United Nations Environment Programme

360. Mr. Akyol (Turkey) represented the Council at the first session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to Prepare a Global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 February 1988.

8. United Nations Development Programme

361. Mr. Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela) represented the Council at the UNDP Governing Council organizational meeting and special session, held in New York from 16 to 18 February 1988.

C. Meetings and conferences sponsored by non-governmental organizations

362. The President of the Council, Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia) attended the Parallel Commonwealth Conference on Southern Africa, held at Vancouver, Canada, from 10 to 17 October 1987. The President was accompanied by Mr. Hinyangerwa Asheeke of SWAPO. Messrs. Toivo ya Toivo and Kondja Shikongo represented SWAPO.

363. Mr. Jonathas Niyungeko (Burundi) attended the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against *Apartheid* (AWEPAA) Conference, held at Lusaka and Harare from 23 to 30 March 1988. He was accompanied at the meeting at Lusaka by Mr. Gurirab (SWAPO), and by Messrs. Toivo ya Toivo, Axel Johannes and Andreas Angula at the meeting at Harare.

364. Messrs. Ononaiye (Nigeria), Ivan Kulov (Bulgaria) and Ramu Damodaran (India) attended the Fifth National Conference of the National Alliance of Third World Journalists, held at Atlanta, Georgia, from 21 to 24 April 1988. Mr. Nujoma, President of SWAPO, accompanied by Messrs. Helmut Angula, Hidipo Hamutenya, Lebeus Heita and John Amunyela also attended the Conference.

365. Mr. Gharekhan (India) attended the Hearings on Namibia sponsored by the World Council of Churches at Washington, from 2 to 4 May 1988. Mr. Nujoma, accompanied by Messrs. Angula, Hamutenya, Heita and Amunyela, also attended the Hearings.

D. Meetings of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and other activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia

366. The President of the Council, Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), accompanied by Messrs. Abdel M. Talaat (Egypt), Yrjö Karinen (Finland) and Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela) attended the twenty-fifth meeting of the Senate of the Institute, held at Lusaka from 7 to 12 January 1988.

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL IN THE FIELD OF DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY CONCERNING NAMIBIA

A. General

367. By its resolution 42/14 D on dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia, the General Assembly requested, *inter alia*, the United Nations Council for Namibia to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counteract the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime. It also requested the Council to exert all efforts to counteract the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle in Namibia carried out by South African agents from the so-called information centres established in several Western countries.

368. By the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the Council in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information and to ensure that all activities of the United Nations on dissemination of information on the question of Namibia followed the policy guidelines laid down by the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

369. The General Assembly, recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations were playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia, decided to allocate the sum of $US 500,000 to be used by the Council for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as would promote the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions to be taken by the Council in each individual case in consultation with SWAPO.

370. The General Assembly also requested the Council, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information and in consultation with SWAPO, to include in its programme of dissemination of information for 1988, *inter alia*, the following activities:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) Production and dissemination of radio programmes designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(c) Production and dissemination, in both the English language and the local languages of Namibia, radio programmes designed to counter the hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist régime of South Africa;

(d) Preparation and dissemination of a thematic atlas on Namibia;

(e) Full coverage through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, press releases, press conferences and press briefings of all activities of the United Nations regarding Namibia in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(f) Updating and disseminating widely a compendium of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia and of relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and OAU, as well as decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on the question of Namibia;

(g) Updating, publicizing and distribution of an indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia and on the profits they extract from the Territory;

(h) Production and wide dissemination, on a monthly basis, of a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(i) Production and dissemination, on a weekly basis, of an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(j) Acquisition of books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for further dissemination.

371. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to disseminate information to Governments, leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, cultural organizations and support groups concerning the objectives and functions of the Council and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. It also held consultations with, and sought the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, such as the seminars, conferences and media encounters that preceded those events.

372. The Council produced and disseminated red folders containing the following updated materials:

(a) "A Crime against Humanity: Questions and Answers on Apartheid in South Africa" (DPI/705);

(b) Constitution of SWAPO;

(c) Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia (booklet);

(d) List of transnational corporations and other foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/CONF.120/8);

(e) Map of Namibia, 16 inches (41 centimetres) square;

(f) "A Trust Betrayed: Namibia";

(g) "Namibia: A Unique United Nations Responsibility" (DPI/752);

(h) Booklet on Walvis Bay (Department of Public Information);

(i) "Plunder of Namibian Uranium" (DPI/715);

(j) Political programme of SWAPO;

(k) Poster: "Stop the Plunder of Namibia's Natural Resources";

(l) Poster of Sam Nujoma;

(m) "The United Nations Council for Namibia: What it is, what it does, how it works" (DPI/750).

373. In addition, the Council disseminated an updated compendium containing, *inter alia*, major resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, resolutions adopted by OAU, excerpts from declarations and communiqués adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Namibia.

374. The Council acquired and disseminated the following materials:

(a) United Nations Institute for Namibia publication on manpower estimates, agricultural economics, agrarian reform, new legal system, health sector, constitutional options, economic development, and trade policies;

(b) *Women in Namibia*;

(c) "Our Namibia" (school text);

(d) *This is Namibia* (International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa) (IDAF);

(e) *Namibia: The Facts* (IDAF);

(f) *Namibia in Struggle* (IDAF);

(g) *Namibia: Struggle for Liberation* (Moleah);

(h) *Battlefront Namibia* (John ya Otto);

(i) "Remember Kassinga" (IDAF);

(j) *Nuclear Capability of South Africa*;

(k) "Namibia: The Ravages of War" (IDAF);

(l) Information kit on Namibia (Washington Office on Africa);

(m) *The Workers of Namibia* (IDAF);

(n) "*Apartheid*'s Army in Namibia" (IDAF);

(o) Posters and wall sheets on Namibia.

375. The Council also produced and disseminated pamphlets on its international and regional activities in co-operation with the Department of Public Information.

376. The Council considered a wide range of issues relating to the improvement of the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, especially with regard to publicity for and at the Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 21 to 25 March 1988 and the Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, held at Toronto, Canada, from 7 to 11 September 1988.

B. Commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, and of Namibia Day

377. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/150 of 20 December 1976, the Council commemorated the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, (the week of 27 October to 3 November 1987), at its 507th and 508th meetings, on 27 October 1987.

378. During the two solemn meetings, statements were made by the President of the General Assembly, the representative of the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Observer of SWAPO, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of the Chairman of OAU, the chairmen of the groups of African, Asian, Eastern European, Latin American, Western European and Other States at the United Nations, the representative of the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, the representative of ANC and the representative of PAC.

379. Messages were received from the heads of State or Government of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Seychelles, Thailand, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zaire. Messages were also received from the Governments of Australia, Brazil and Guyana, as well as from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, Indonesia, Madagascar and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Secretary-General of OIC also sent a message. Messages were also received from the Director-General of FAO, the Bulgarian Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the World Council of Churches and the World Federation of Trade Unions. The messages received on the occasion were reproduced in a document of the Council (A/AC.131/280).

380. The Council held its annual commemoration of Namibia Day at its 517th meeting, on 26 August 1988, in accordance with its decision of August 1973 to observe this day annually as a reminder of the critical time in August 1966 when the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, having been left no alternative, took up arms to liberate their country. The General Assembly, by its resolution 31/146 of 20 December 1976, expressed its support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

381. The Acting President of the Council opened the meeting. A minute of silence was observed in memory of the heroes who had fallen in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

382. During the meeting, statements were made by the representative of the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Secretary of Legal Affairs of SWAPO, the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Chairman of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the representative of the Chairman of the AFRICA Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of OAU, the chairmen of the groups of African, Asian, Eastern European, Latin American and Caribbean, Western European and Other States at the United Nations, the representative of the Chairman of OIC, the Permanent Observer of LAS, the Deputy Observer of ANC, the Observer of PAC. A message was read out from the President of the General Assembly.

383. Messages were received from the following heads of State or Government: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Messages were also received from the Governments of Mexico, Panama, Portugal, Uganda, the five Nordic Countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), and the Governments of the 12 member States of the European Community.

384. Additional messages were received from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Republic of Korea, Uruguay and Venezuela, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Poland, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

385. Messages were received from the representatives of the following organizations: World Intellectual Property Organization, the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with Nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Namibia Information Service, the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic and the Women's International Democratic Federation. A message was also received from the Secretary-General of OIC.

C. Press and publications

386. During the period under review, the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia were publicized through press releases in the English and French languages, disseminated to the press, delegations and non-governmental organizations at Headquarters and to United Nations information centres throughout the world. In addition, daily press coverage in the English and French languages was provided for the Security Council meetings and the General Assembly debate on the question of Namibia, and for seminars and missions of consultations undertaken by the Council during the reporting period.

387. Texts of statements concerning Namibia by the President of the Council, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General were issued as press releases. The activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia were also covered by press releases.

388. Material on the question of Namibia was also provided regularly to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies.

389. Information on the situation in Namibia and the work with the Council was disseminated through two periodical publications, the UN Chronicle and Objective: Justice. In addition, information on Namibia was also contained in Basic Facts About the United Nations.

390. Several publications on the activities of the Council and on its various reports were completed in different languages. Some of the publications in the Council's programme of information were reprinted. The background booklet entitled A Trust Betrayed: Namibia has been revised for reprinting.

391. During the reporting period, nearly 13,000 publications and nearly 1,500 copies of wall sheets and posters were distributed by information centres.

D. Audio-visual materials

392. The work of the Council was covered by the radio, film, television and photo services of the Department of Public Information. Radio and visual coverage was provided for meetings of the Security Council and of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, as well as for all the commemorative events, seminars and meetings which were organized. Radio news dispatches of the proceedings of the above events were made available to radio stations world wide.

393. "Namibia's Independence, Ten Years After Security Council Resolution 435 (1978)", was the title of a Perspective feature programme produced in May. United Nations Radio provided full coverage of the World Council of Churches hearings on Namibia held in May at Washington. Material from the hearings was used in news telephone feeds and news magazine programmes, including South African Review, broadcast to all regions of the world, as well as the Namibia Up-date series. Coverage of the plenary meeting of the Council held on 6 May included a special programme entitled "The Council for Namibia to Visit Windhoek?", which focused on discussions between the President of SWAPO and Council members. The special Namibia Up-date radio series was produced in the Spanish and Herero languages. Also, a feature programme on the United Nations Institute for Namibia was produced in the French language. Two feature programmes were produced in the Russian language on solidarity with Namibians.

394. A total of 63 television news packages on the question were prepared for international syndicators. A UN In Action television programme entitled Namibia Exiles dealt with the occupation and exploitation of Namibia by South Africa and also described the Council's role in providing education and training programmes for Namibia. The programme was also produced in the Arabic, Chinese, French, Japanese, Russian and Spanish languages.

395. During the reporting period, the film Free Namibia (available in the Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages) was screened 69 times. The film Namibia: A Trust Betrayed, in the same five languages, was screened 72 times.

E. Journalists' encounters

396. The Council, in its efforts to expand further the dissemination of information, organized journalists' encounters in advance of its seminars. Two encounters, one each at Istanbul and Toronto, Canada, focused on the various topics scheduled to be examined at those events (refer to paras. 87 and 97). The encounters took the form of open discussions, between a panel of the Council and journalists and broadcasters invited by the Council, as well as some local and foreign-based journalists. Although the discussions focused specifically on certain aspects of the Namibian question, considerable attention was also devoted to other aspects thereof and, in particular, to the role of the media in generating greater public awareness of, and support for, the Namibian cause and promoting the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

397. In addition to the general publicity which was provided at the venue of each event, the journalists and broadcasters covered extensively the question of Namibia in all its aspects in their respective press and broadcasting organizations, thus promoting the international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence.

398. General publicity, including the distribution of information materials, was provided, and large quantities of visual materials were made available to the journalists and broadcasters attending the events. These included posters and exhibit photos for display, and sets of slides and black-and-white prints for dissemination to the participants.

399. The encounters organized by the Council during the period under review have had positive and significant results in that they promoted a better appreciation of the position of the Council and greater support for the struggle of the Namibian people. The encounters have served to encourage the Council to organize more such activities in the future and to strengthen its programme of dissemination of information through direct interaction with the media, as well as to intensify its international campaign in support of the Namibian cause.

F. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

400. During the period under review, the Council continued to expand its co-operation with non-governmental organizations for the purpose of intensifying the efforts of the international community to bring about the speedy and unconditional implementation of the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning Namibia, in particular, Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

401. As part of its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, and under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/14 D, the Council, in consultation with SWAPO, made financial contributions to a number of non-governmental organizations to enable them to advance the cause of freedom of the Namibian people. Specifically, the Council made contributions to:

(a) Centre d'Information et de Documentation sur le Mozambique et L'Afrique Australe (CIDMAA), for the organization of a conference, held at Ottawa, in October 1987, and for a Youth Exchange Programme;

(b) The Anti-Apartheid Movement of Austria, for the organization of a public information campaign;

(c) American Friends Service Committee, to update and reprint a booklet on Namibia;

(d) Puerto Ricans for Justice and against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, for the organization of a conference held in Puerto Rico in October 1987;

(e) Holland Committee on Southern Africa, for assistance in its information campaign on Namibia;

(f) Namibia Information Service, for a campaign to expose South Africa's atrocities in Namibia;

(g) Namibia Support Committee, for its 1987 information work on Namibia;

(h) Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid, for the organization of a conference held at Lusaka in March and April 1988;

(i) Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law, for the production and distribution of a major human rights report on Namibia;

(j) National Namibia Concerns, for publication of the 1988 edition of the Namibia Newsletter and the organization of Namibia education/advocacy training events on the tenth anniversary year of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

(k) Namibia Information Service, for the organization of a journalists' dialogue held at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 1988;

(l) Namibia Support Committee, for an International Newsbriefing and Information Project on Namibia;

(m) Werkgroep Kairos, for publication of The Namibian, a newspaper;

(n) World Council of Churches, for the organization of International Hearings on Namibia held at Washington, on May 1988;

(o) Campaign against Racial Exploitation, for the organization of a conference on Namibia, at Melbourne, Australia, August 1988;

(p) War on Want: the Campaign against World Poverty, for the production of a documentary film on the liberation struggle for Namibia;

(q) World University Service, for the organization of the "Nordic Namibia Day Celebration" and for a project "Operation A Day's Work".

G. Dissemination of information by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

402. The Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia continued to serve as an additional source of information on the situation in Namibia, and the activities of the Council. It prepared the Namibia Bulletin, a monthly review and analysis of events relating to Namibia that is published in the English, French and Spanish languages. The Commissioner's Office also published Namibia in the News, a weekly newsletter, covering current political and other issues affecting Namibia. Both publications are widely distributed to Member States, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and individuals.

403. The Office of the Commissioner gave briefings to support groups, student groups and individuals on the question of Namibia and the activities of the Council, including screening of films on Namibia.

404. The Office of the Commissioner continued to disseminate information to non-governmental organizations in the Netherlands on Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 11/ and the case in support of the Council's legal action instituted against Urenco in the Netherlands in 1987. The Office participated in a round-table meeting at Brussels in June 1988, which was aimed at generating information on the case. In this connection, it also continued to give wide coverage of the case in the Namibia Bulletin and Namibia in the News.

405. The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia also assisted the Council in the undertaking of the following activities:

(a) Publication and dissemination of United Nations booklets, brochures, pamphlets, posters and maps on specific topics relating to Namibia;

(b) Acquisition, translation and distribution of non-United Nations materials on Namibia;

(c) Dissemination of a comprehensive economic map on Namibia on a scale of 1:1,000,000;

(d) Publication of translated versions of the indexed reference book on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

(e) Purchase, reproduction and dissemination of films on Namibia and their conversions to other systems for use throughout the world;

(f) Loan of films and videocassettes to organizations, academic institutions and support groups for dissemination of information on Namibia.

406. The Office of the Commissioner undertook the distribution of some 350,000 copies in the English language and 175,000 copies in other languages of various United Nations and non-United Nations publications, including an information kit on Namibia.

H. Distribution of materials

407. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/14 D, the Council endeavoured to establish a regular and expeditious pattern of distribution of information. The material distributed consisted of documentation, publicity material and films. In this regard, the Council appreciates the co-operation rendered by the Department of Public Information, the Department of Conference Services and the United Nations information centres that assisted the secretariat of the Council in the distribution.

I. Other activities

408. Briefings on the question of Namibia were organized by the Department of Public Information at Headquarters for representatives of 175 non-governmental organizations.

409. An overview of the United Nations and the question of Namibia was presented to participants of the 1987 Department of Public Information Graduate Student Intern Programme, which brought together 80 university students from 37 countries.

410. Press, radio and television coverage was provided on 9 August on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia, and on 26 August the day of observance of Namibia Day. Exhibitions were organized by several information centres. Other centres organized ceremonies on Namibia Day, produced press kits for distribution and held round-table meetings to commemorate the Day.

411. In addition, essay contests, poster exhibits, and television interviews were organized. Information centres also issued copies of the Secretary-General's message, press releases and background material, booklets and other United Nations information materials which were also translated into local languages.

412. The observances of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, during the week of 25 to 29 May 1988, provided an opportunity to draw public attention to the situation in Namibia and the United Nations efforts to gain the Territory's independence and to publicize the rights of the peoples of Namibia. The observances coincided with the celebration to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of OAU. A number of information programmes were undertaken. They included the issuance of press releases, the dispatch of information cables and publications on Namibia, as well as the distribution of wall sheets, posters and photographs on Namibia.

CHAPTER III

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A. Establishment of the Fund, general developments and sources of financing

1. Establishment of the Fund

413. By its resolutions 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 and 2872 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia. Since the Fund became operative in 1972, the programmes of assistance have been continuously expanded by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Security Council. On 26 November 1975, by virtue of resolution 3400 (XXX), the Fund became the vehicle for financing the United Nations Institute for Namibia and a special account was opened for that purpose. A further account was opened in accordance with Assembly resolution 33/182 C of 21 December 1978 for financing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which had been established pursuant to Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976. The Fund is now composed of three separate accounts: (a) the Nationhood Programme Account; (b) the Institute for Namibia Account; and (c) the General Account for educational, social and relief activities.

414. Until 1973, the Council acted only in an advisory capacity in its relationship to the Secretary-General as regards the administration and supervision of the Fund. On 12 December 1973 the General Assembly, by resolution 3112 (XXVIII), appointed the Council itself to be trustee of the Fund. Guidelines for the orientation, management and administration of the Fund were approved by the Assembly in its resolution 31/151 of 20 December 1976.

2. Sources of financing

415. It is the task of the Council, the Secretary-General and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to mobilize the resources for financing the activities of the Fund.

416. Voluntary contributions are the major source of financing of the Fund. The General Assembly has appealed to Governments and their respective national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the three accounts of the Fund. In addition, the General Assembly has each year authorized, as an interim measure, an allocation from the regular budget of the United Nations to help implement the Fund's programmes. For 1988, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 42/14 E, to allocate to the Fund $US 1.5 million from the regular budget.

417. The Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia carried out fund-raising activities during the period under review to ensure the financing of activities of the Institute, the Nationhood Programme and other programmes financed by the Fund.

418. The pledges and contributions to the Fund for 1987 and the first six months of 1988 are shown in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Fund for Namibia, pledges and contributions as at 31 December 1987

(US dollars)

Country	General Account		Institute for Namibia Account		Nationhood Programme Account	
	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections
Afghanistan	-	-	500	500	-	-
Algeria	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-
Argentina	4 600	4 600	-	-	-	-
Australia	47 297	47 859	-	-	-	-
Austria	25 000	25 000	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	500	500	-	500 a/	-	-
Brazil	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Burkina Faso	542	542	541	541	541	541
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	295 134	294 852	-	-
China	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	206	206	206	206	206	206
Denmark	-	-	1 159 420	1 191 895	275 362	283 075
Egypt	1 037	1 014	1 778	1 739	-	-
Finland	220 410	220 410	983 655	983 655	859 599	859 599
France	56 557	57 500	131 967	134 167	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	116 531	116 531	-	-
Greece	4 500	4 500	5 500	5 500	-	-
Grenada	500	500	-	-	-	-
Iceland	2 000	2 000	-	-	-	-
India	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 000	1 000
Indonesia	4 000	4 000	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 400	4 400	-	-	-	-
Ireland	25 330	25 330	-	-	-	-
Italy	154 440	-	154 440	-	-	-
Japan	10 000	-	210 000	-	-	-
Liberia	3 000	3 000	-	-	-	-
Mexico	6 000	5 857	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2 361	-	-	-	3 542	3 532
Netherlands	72 816	73 529	194 175	196 078	-	-
New Zealand	12 020	12 020	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	50 000	50 000	-	-
Norway	-	-	520 000	532 310	285 714 b/	294 507
Pakistan	3 000	3 000	-	-	-	-
Panama	500	500	-	-	-	-
Philippines	500	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Senegal	2 500	1 000	2 500	-	2 500	-
Swaziland	1 351	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	540 958	539 707	618 238	616 808	309 119 c/	308 404
Thailand	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
Togo	711	704	702	704	559	552
Turkey	1 500	-	1 500	-	1 500	-
United States of America	-	-	110 000	-	-	-
Venezuela	2 000	2 000	1 000	1 000	-	-
Yugoslavia	2 000	2 000	-	-	-	-
Total	1 269 036	1 098 178	4 584 287	4 153 486	1 760 642	1 772 416

a/ Collections for pledges made in prior years.

b/ Includes $40,000 earmarked for the Namibian Extension Unit.

c/ Includes $138,937 earmarked for the Namibian Extension Unit.

Table 2. Fund for Namibia, pledges and contributions as at 30 June 1988

(US dollars)

Country	General Account		Institute for Namibia Account		Nationhood Programme Account	
	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections
Algeria	10 000	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	-
Australia	49 987	49 987	-	-	-	-
Austria	25 000	25 000	-	-	-	-
Barbados	500	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Canada	-	-	162 601	162 601	-	-
China	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	221	221	221	221	221	221
Denmark	-	-	1 240 310	1 232 666	356 589	354 391
Finland	244 320	244 320	855 119	855 119	1 026 142	1 026 142
France	60 526	-	141 228	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	138 227	138 227	-	-
Greece	4 500	4 500	5 500	5 500	-	-
Iceland	2 000	2 000	-	-	-	-
India	1 500	-	1 500	-	1 000	-
Indonesia	4 000	4 000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	8 819	8 819	-	-	-	-
Italy	282 258	161 895	201 613	161 895	-	-
Japan	10 000	10 000	260 000	210 000	-	-
Kuwait	4 000	4 000	1 000	1 000	-	-
Luxembourg	14 164	-	14 164	-	-	-
Morocco	2 535	-	-	-	3 802	-
Netherlands	78 947	78 337	210 526	208 899	-	-
Norway	-	-	440 945	444 444	314 961	317 460
Pakistan	3 000	3 000	-	-	-	-
Sweden	583 333	589 821	666 667	674 082	333 333	337 041
Thailand	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
Togo	591	-	591	-	591	-
Turkey	1 500	-	1 500	-	1 500	-
United States of America	-	-	110 000	-	-	-
Venezuela	2 000	2 000	1 000	1 000	-	-
Yugoslavia	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-
Total	1 434 701	1 228 900	4 462 712	4 105 654	2 049 139	2 046 255

419. Through its three accounts, the Fund received the following income in 1987 and the first six months of 1988 (see also tables 3 to 9):

	Income 1987 (calendar)	 1988 (January-June)
	(US dollars)	
Nationhood Programme Account	2 142 830	2 059 029
United Nations Institute for Namibia Account	6 242 294	4 762 513
General Account (educational, social and relief assistance)	3 017 191	2 914 182
Total	11 402 315	9 735 724

420. UNDP has established an indicative planning figure for Namibia which is being used, at the request of the Council for Namibia, to finance development assistance within the context of the Nationhood Programme and the Institute for Namibia. For the present programming cycle, i.e., 1987-1991, it was decided by the Governing Council of UNDP at its thirty-fourth session to increase the Namibia indicative planning figure by $US 3.0 million over and above the previously established level of $US 6,395,000. Taking into account a small carryover from the previous cycle, the total amount available under the Namibia indicative planning figure is about $US 9.7 million.

3. Main areas of assistance

421. The Institute for Namibia was established by the Council, with the endorsement of the General Assembly, as a specific institution to undertake research, training, planning and related activities with special reference to the struggle for freedom and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia.

422. The Nationhood Programme was launched by the General Assembly to mobilize the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to provide assistance in support of the nationhood of Namibia in the form of a comprehensive development-oriented assistance programme.

423. While the two above-mentioned programmes have been set up with particular reference to the future attainment of independence, the establishment of State machinery and the assumption of administrative responsibilities by Namibians, the third programme, the educational, social and relief assistance, in addition to providing individual scholarships, gives particular emphasis to the immediate, present-day needs and welfare of Namibians in the struggle for independence.

424. Expenditures from the Fund on behalf of the three programmes in 1987 and during the first six months of 1988 were as follows (see also tables 3 to 9):

	Expenditures	
	1987 (calendar)	1988 (January-June)
	(US dollars)	
Nationhood Programme Account	1 874 078	742 074
United Nations Institute for Namibia Account	4 342 656	2 258 174
General Account (educational, social and relief assistance)	2 491 931	2 257 735
Total	8 708 665	5 257 983

4. Administration and management

425. The Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, within its overall terms of reference, formulates and reviews policies related to the assistance programmes, reviews the reports of the Commissioner and makes appropriate recommendations to the Council on all matters relating to the programmes. The Office of the Commissioner serves as co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme under the direction of the Committee on the Fund.

426. At its 369th meeting, on 16 December 1981, the Council decided to streamline the administration of the Programme by authorizing the Committee to approve new projects under the Nationhood Programme and the General Account of the Fund and to approve project revisions, unless the Committee decided to refer the decisions to the Council (see A/AC.131/L.243).

427. The administration of the Nationhood Programme follows the standard model for technical assistance based on the concept of partnership between the recipient Government, UNDP and an executing agency. In most cases, the projects are executed by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system which receive remittances for project execution through the Supplementary Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme of the Fund for Namibia, which is administered by UNDP. The United Nations Council for Namibia is implementing, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, nine projects thus giving it a role similar to that of a government implementing agency in standard UNDP procedures. The Institute is also involved in the implementation of a number of other projects under the Programme.

428. Apart from its role as co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme, the Office of the Commissioner has assumed direct responsibility for project execution in the case of projects for which specialized technical backstopping of the United Nations agencies is not considered to be required. At present, the

Commissioner's Office is the executing agency for 31 projects under the General Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, and it is expected that such activity, similar to government execution, will continue to expand in the future.

B. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

1. Launching of the Programme

429. By its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, the General Assembly decided to launch, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive development-oriented programme of assistance within the United Nations system covering the present period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence. By the same resolution, the Assembly called upon the Council to elaborate, in consultation with SWAPO, guidelines and policies for such a programme and to direct and co-ordinate its implementation.

430. The Nationhood Programme consists of two major components: (a) manpower training programmes for Namibians; and (b) surveys and analyses of the Namibian economic and social sectors, including identification of development tasks and policy options under the following sectoral framework:

(a) Productive sectors, including mining, industries, fisheries and agriculture;

(b) Physical infrastructure and services, including trade, transport and communications, energy and water and land resources;

(c) Social infrastructure and administration, including labour, education, information, health, nutrition and social services, housing, building and land use planning, economic planning, public administration and the judicial system.

2. Implementation of the Programme

431. Significant progress has been made with regard to implementation of the Nationhood Programme. Since early 1987, a total of 10 new projects and 20 project revisions have been approved by the Council for Namibia. The total amount approved was $US 5,771,725, of which $US 3,710,845 was allocated from the Fund for Namibia and $US 2,060,880 from the indicative planning figure for Namibia.

432. Since the inception of the Programme, a large number of Namibians have benefited from fellowships and group-training opportunities in a variety of economic and social fields. Many Namibians have also participated in seminars and short courses conducted in Zambia and other African countries. All together, education and training account for more than 85 per cent of the financial resources of the Programme. With regard to research, most of the sectoral surveys have been completed and incorporated into the comprehensive study on Namibia. 81/

Education and training

433. During the reporting period, hundreds of Namibians continued their training at various institutions, mostly in African countries. The fields of training included mining engineering, marine engineering, pilot training, aircraft maintenance,

labour studies, remedial training in the English language, mathematics and physics, nurses' training, statistics, co-operative management, public administration, journalism and mass communications, agriculture, shoemaking, leatherwork, railway operations, fisheries and various vocational training programmes for the physically impaired.

434. The United Nations Vocational Training Centre at Cuacra, Angola, continued to operate at full capacity with an enrolment of about 200 trainees in the six trades offered, namely, auto mechanics, machine shop and fitting, electrical installations, plumbing, carpentry, as well as building and construction. A group of 97 trainees graduated in December 1987.

435. Since the beginning of 1987, more than 250 Namibians have completed their training under the various projects. An equal number of new students have enrolled during the same period.

Field attachment programme

436. At the end of June 1988, more than 60 Namibians were undergoing attachment training in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The areas of training included civil aviation, telecommunications, postal services, railway operations, tropical disease control, law, fisheries, agriculture and meat packing. Many Namibians were on the waiting list for placement and it was hoped that additional placement opportunities would be identified later in 1988.

Sectoral surveys and analyses

437. With completion of the comprehensive study on Namibia virtually all sectors have, to some extent, been covered and a sound basis has been provided for programme analysis and evaluation and for the preparation of project proposals for further development assistance to Namibians.

3. Financing

438. The total cost of the projects currently under way is as follows:

	Percentage	US dollars
Project costs	97.6	21 023 527
Executing agencies support costs	2.4	517 841
	100.0	21 541 368

439. The total cost of projects already completed is as follows:

	Percentage	US dollars
Project costs	96.7	6 394 145
Executing agencies support costs	3.3	220 985
	100.0	6 615 130

440. Of the total cost of the projects in both categories, two thirds is covered by the Fund, more than one fourth by UNDP and the remainder by the executing agencies, as indicated below:

	Percentage	US dollars
United Nations Fund for Namibia	69.1	19 521 293
United Nations Development Programme	26.7	7 455 835
Executing agencies	4.2	1 179 370
	100.0	28 156 498

441. The cost of each project and the corresponding sources of financing are shown in table 3.

442. The total cumulative expenditure to cover the cost of Nationhood Programme projects was $US 1,874,078 in 1987 and $US 742,074 in the first six months of 1988. As indicated in tables 4 and 5, the total income of the Nationhood Programme Account was $US 2,142,830 in 1987 and $US 2,059,029 in the first six months of 1988.

Table 3. Financing of projects under the nationhood programme as at 30 June 1988

(US dollars)

		Costs			Sources		
	Executing agency and project title	Project budget	Agency support cost a/	Total cost	Agency's own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
	A. Ongoing projects						
	UNDTCD						
NAM/79/001	Mineral fellowships	1 180 200	153 430	1 333 630	-	-	1 333 630
NAM/79/012	Electricity fellowships	318 725	13 960	332 685	-	-	332 685
NAM/79/013	Water resources survey	40 500	-	40 500	40 500	-	-
NAM/79/015	Water fellowships	37 580	4 880	42 460	-	-	42 460
NAM/79/026	Statistical unit b/	298 595	38 820	337 415	-	-	337 415
NAM/79/027	Public administration systems plans b/	116 480	15 470	131 950	-	-	131 950
NAM/79/028	Public administration fellowships b/	64 510	8 390	72 900	-	-	72 900
NAM/79/029	Reform of criminal justice system b/	115 730	15 006	115 736	-	-	115 736
		2 172 320	249 956	2 422 276	40 500	-	2 381 776
	ILO						
NAM/78/008	Vocational Training Centre	5 240 280	-	5 240 280	-	2 901 560	2 338 720
NAM/82/003	Rehabilitation of war victims	579 060	60 910	639 970	639 970 c/	-	-
NAM/86/005	Assistance to UNVTC, Phase II	1 974 000	-	1 974 000	-	1 666 000	308 000
NAM/87/004	Training of labour administrators	362 525	12 690	375 215	-	-	375 215
		8 155 865	73 600	8 229 465	639 970	4 567 560	3 021 935
	FAO						
NAM/78/005	Fisheries policy options	179 460	-	179 460	-	179 460	-
NAM/83/002	Fisheries fellowships (Phase II)	116 400	-	116 400	-	-	116 400
NAM/79/003	Agricultural education b/	26 210	- d/	26 210	-	-	26 210
NAM/79/004	Agrarian reform b/	122 650	- d/	122 650	-	-	122 650
NAM/78/004	Potential land suitability b/	231 300	- d/	231 300	-	231 300	-
NAM/79/022	Protection of food supplies b/	133 540	-	133 540	-	-	133 540
NAM/83/003	Satellite imagery studies	90 000 e/	-	90 000	-	-	90 000
NAM/86/001	Food and nutrition education	189 580	-	189 580	-	-	189 580
		1 089 140	-	1 089 140	-	410 760	678 380
	ICAO						
NAM/79/009	Civil aviation fellowships	1 123 390	149 665	1 273 055	-	-	1 273 055
	IMO						
NAM/79/007	Maritime training and harbor survey	372 355	- d/	372 355	-	-	372 355
	Subtotal	12 913 070	473 221	13 386 291	680 470	4 978 320	7 727 501

Table 3 (continued)

		Costs			Sources		
	Executing agency and project title	Project budget	Agency support cost a/	Total cost	Agency's own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
	A. Ongoing projects (continued)						
	ECA						
NAM/79/006	Transport fellowships	341 950	44 620	386 570	-	-	386 570
NAM/85/001	Namibian railways and rail transport survey	65 000	- d/	65 000	-	-	65 000
		406 950	44 620	451 570	-	-	451 570
	UNCTC						
NAM/87/002	Transnational corporations training/research	90 000	-	90 000	-	-	90 000
	ICPE						
NAM/82/007	Training in development planning research	210 965	-	210 965	-	-	210 965
	UNDP/OPS						
NAM/84/003	Assistance to the UNVTC	1 608 075	-	1 608 075	-	1 608 075	-
NAM/87/001	Support for UNVTC Operations	1 102 427	-	1 102 427	-	556 070	546 357
		2 710 502	-	2 710 502	-	2 164 145	546 357
	OCN						
NAM/83/001	Continuous remedial training	687 130	-	687 130	-	-	687 130
NAM/83/004	Comprehensive study on Namibia	529 665	-	529 665	-	-	529 665
NAM/83/005	Economic map of Namibia	24 140	-	24 140	-	-	24 140
NAM/84/005	Vocational training in Tanzania	231 800	-	231 800	-	-	231 800
NAM/84/006	Training for Namibian nurses	370 340	-	370 340	-	-	370 340
NAM/84/011	Curriculum development	142 500	-	142 500	-	-	142 500
NAM/84/013	Field attachment programme for Namibians	779 815	-	779 815	-	-	779 815
NAM/85/002	Journalism and communications fellowships	325 410	-	325 410	-	-	325 410
NAM/85/004	Mining and railways fellowships	81 870	-	81 870	-	-	81 870
NAM/85/005	Agricultural activities in SWAPO settlements	775 900	-	775 900	-	-	775 900
NAM/86/002	Training in administration	156 950	-	156 950	-	-	156 950
NAM/87/003	SWAPO economic resource support	96 800	-	96 800	-	-	96 800
NAM/88/001	Assistance to SWAPO Schools at the Island of Youth	88 800	-	88 800	-	-	88 800
NAM/88/002	Seminar for Foreign Service Officers of SWAPO	75 000	-	75 000	-	-	75 000

Table 3 (continued)

	Executing agency and project title	Costs			Sources		
		Project budget	Agency support cost a/	Total cost	Agency's own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
	A. Ongoing projects (continued)						
	OCN (continued)						
NAM/88/003	Training in administrative skills and English language	131 300	-	131 300	-	-	131 300
NAM/88/004	Transport and Communications	194 920	-	194 920	-	-	194 920
		4 692 040	-	4 692 040	-	-	4 692 040
	Subtotal	21 023 527	517 841	21 541 368	680 470	7 142 465	13 718 433
	B. Completed projects						
NAM/78/009	Mineral survey (UNDTCD)	4 000	-	4 000	4 000	-	-
NAM/79/025	Training in development planning (UNDTCD)	45 820	6 470	52 290	-	-	52 290
NAM/79/034	Public enterprises management course (Phase I) (UNDTCD)	177 400	24 850	202 250	-	-	202 250
NAM/81/002	Public enterprises management course (Phase II) (UNDTCD)	166 780	23 450	190 230	-	-	190 230
NAM/79/033	Food distribution training (FAO)	90 000	-	90 000	90 000	-	-
NAM/78/004	Participation of women (UNESCO)	99 790	-	99 790	-	99 790	-
NAM/78/010	Country health programme (WHO)	45 600	-	45 600	45 600	-	-
NAM/79/023	Land use and human settlements (HABITAT)	123 110	17 240	140 350	-	-	140 350
NAM/81/001	Human settlement development (HABITAT) b/	127 750	17 420	145 170	-	-	145 170
NAM/79/031	Clerical and transport support (OCN)	443 300	-	443 300	-	-	443 300
NAM/79/032	Survey and rehabilitation needs (ILO)	2 500	-	2 500	2 500	-	-
NAM/79/002	Industrial development training (UNIDO)	101 040	5 500	106 540	57 000	-	49 540
NAM/79/005	Transport survey (ECA)	134 460	16 430	150 890	-	-	150 890
NAM/78/002	Transnational corporation (UNCTC)	114 180	-	114 180	7 500	106 680	-
NAM/82/002	Public enterprises management course (Phase III) (UNDTCD)	163 780	21 290	185 070	-	-	185 070
NAM/82/004	Evaluation of NAM/79/033 (FAO)	30 000	-	30 000	30 000	-	-
NAM/79/020	Communications training and equipment (UNESCO)	1 004 190	- d/	1 004 190	50 000	-	954 190
NAM/82/001	Clerical and transport support (OCN)	414 000	-	414 000	-	-	414 000
NAM/82/008	Public enterprises management (Phase IV) (ICPE/UNIN/OCN) b/	157 620	-	157 620	-	-	157 620

Table 3 (continued)

	Executing agency and project title	Costs			Sources		
		Project budget	Agency support cost a/	Total cost	Agency's own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
	B. Completed projects (continued)						
NAM/78/007	Labour legislation (ILO)	71 860	-	71 860	-	71 860	-
NAM/78/003	Fisheries fellowships (Phase I) (FAO)	35 040	-	35 040	-	35 040	-
NAM/79/008	Civil aviation adviser (ICAO)	36 780	5 130	41 910	-	-	41 910
NAM/79/017	Training labour administrators (Phase I) (ILO)	221 820	28 840	250 660	-	-	250 660
NAM/79/017	Training labour administrators (Phase II) (ILO)	363 585	40 275	403 860	-	-	403 860
NAM/79/010	Telecommunications plans (ITU)	46 070	5 990	52 060	-	-	52 060
NAM/83/006	Public enterprises management (Phase V) b/ (ICPE)	176 430 f/	-	176 430	-	-	176 430
NAM/84/007	Basic diplomacy training (OCN)	209 440	-	209 440	-	-	209 440
NAM/84/004	English language and administrative skills (OCN)	123 080	-	123 080	-	-	123 080
NAM/79/021	Food and nutrition fellowships (FAO)	298 910	-	298 910	-	-	298 910
NAM/84/012	Diamond marketing/management training (OCN)	3 000	-	3 000	-	-	3 000
NAM/79/011	Energy survey (UNTCD)	59 420	8 100	67 520	-	-	67 520
NAM/79/008	Food and nutrition education (FAO)	130 000	-	130 000	130 000	-	-
NAM/84/009	Agricultural activities/settlements (OCN)	9 500	-	9 500	-	-	9 500
NAM/82/009	Teacher education training (UNESCO) b/	414 000	-	414 000	82 300	-	331 700
NAM/84/002	Seminar for a literacy programme (OCN)	50 000	-	50 000	-	-	50 000
NAM/85/003	Training in radio broadcasting (OCN)	220 580	-	220 580	-	-	220 580
NAM/82/006	Transnational corporations (Phase II)	398 510	- d/	398 510	-	-	398 510
NAM/84/014	Foreign language training	80 800	-	80 800	-	-	80 800
	Subtotal	6 394 145	220 985	6 615 130	498 900	313 370	5 802 860
	GRAND TOTAL	27 417 672	738 826	28 156 498	1 179 370	7 455 835	19 521 293

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 3)

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a/ In accordance with UNDP procedures these figures do not show the normal support costs in UNDP-funded projects. Agency support costs shown for projects funded by the Fund for Namibia are specified in the project budget and exclude partially or fully waived overhead costs.

b/ The United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN) is the implementing agency.

c/ Multi-bilateral funding.

d/ Agencies have waived support costs for these projects.

e/ This project provides background material in the form of satellite imagery for the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia which is a separate project of the Council and is within the programme of work of its Standing Committee III.

f/ The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia (OCN) is the executing agency for the preparatory training at the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

Table 4. Fund for Namibia, Nationhood Programme, to December 1987

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1987

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	1 760 642
Interest income	378 628
Miscellaneous income	3 560
TOTAL INCOME	2 142 830
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	261 536
Travel	65 774
Contractual services	222 975
Operating expenses	(13 632)
Acquisitions	65 405
Fellowships, grants, other	1 169 584
SUBTOTAL	1 771 642
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	102 436
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1 874 078
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	268 752

II. Assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1987

ASSETS	
Cash	1 755 035
Pledged contributions unpaid	24 250
Accounts receivable	25 340
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	2 361 260
TOTAL ASSETS	4 165 885
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	1 813
Unliquidated obligations	335 784
Reserve for allocations	2 306 776
Due United Nations General Account	61 168
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2 705 541
FUND BALANCE	
Balance available as at 1 January 1987	1 715 639
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	268 752
SUBTOTAL	1 984 391
Less: Transfers to reserves	524 047
Balance available as at 31 December 1987	1 460 344
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	4 165 885

Table 5. Fund for Namibia, Nationhood Programme, to June 1988

I. Income and expenditure from 1 January to 30 June 1988

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	2 049 149
Interest income	725
Miscellaneous income	2 519
Savings on liquidation of prior year's obligations	4 649
Gain on exchange	1 987
TOTAL INCOME	2 059 029
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	147 684
Travel	4 297
Contractual services	95
Operating expenses	15 403
Acquisitions	111 940
Fellowships, grants, other	462 475
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	741 894
NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	1 317 135

II. Assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1988

ASSETS	
Cash	3 349 903
Pledged contributions unpaid	33 341
Accounts receivable	24 790
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	2 419 305
Deferred charges and other assets	608
TOTAL ASSETS	5 827 947
LIABILITIES	
Unliquidated obligations - current period	579 424
Unliquidated obligations - prior period	157 382
Reserve for allocations	2 306 776
Due United Nations General Fund	7 066
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3 050 648
FUND BALANCE	
Balance available as at 1 January 1987	1 460 344
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	1 317 135
Balance available as at 30 June 1988	2 777 479
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	5 828 127

C. United Nations Institute for Namibia

443. The Institute is administered by a 16-member Senate which is its policy-making organ. The Senate submits annual reports to the Council and the Secretary-General on activities of the Institute. The Institute operates an average annual budget of $US 4 million. The budget estimates of the Institute, approved by the Senate, are endorsed annually by the Council subject to availability of financial resources.

444. Following recommendations of an evaluation report on the Institute's operations over the 10-year period (1976-1986), the programmes and activities of the Institute have been restructured and expanded. Training departments have been reorganized and research has been bolstered by the creation of a Senate Research Committee to guide all research conducted by the Institute. The training period has been lengthened to five years to include a two-year foundation phase. The curriculum of the Institute has also continued to expand to include a teacher-training upgrading programme, a special programme for magistrates and a secretarial programme. In 1988, a total of 157 new students were admitted to various programmes of the Institute which included a programme of management and development studies, a teacher-training upgrading programme and a secretarial programme. The new students, together with those continuing their studies, brought the total student body of the Institute in 1988 to 562.

445. In 1988, the ninth graduating group, comprising 113 students, received diplomas in management and development studies, thus bringing the total number of Institute graduates in this field to 757. The Institute's diploma is underwritten by the University of Zambia. In addition, 29 students were awarded teaching diplomas in basic education and 26 students received certificates in the secretarial training programmes. This brings the Institute's total number of graduates from its various programmes since its inception, to 1,020.

446. The Institute continues to undertake applied research in various fields. The research programme is intended to make available basic documentation for policy formulation by the future Government of an independent Namibia.

447. The Namibian Extension Unit, established in 1981, continues to expand its distance education programme for Namibians who have been denied education by the South African colonial régime in Namibia. It currently serves several thousand Namibian adults and youths in Zambia and Angola.

448. The Unit is an autonomous body within the Institute and has its own Board of Project Management, of which the Director of the Institute is Chairman. The Commissioner is also represented on the Board. The Institute administers the Unit's funds in accordance with United Nations financial regulations.

449. The total expenditure of the Institute was $US 4,342,656 in 1987 and $US 2,258,174 in the first six months of 1988. At the same time, the total income (from various sources) of the Institute for Namibia Account within the United Nations Fund for Namibia was $US 6,242,294 for 1987 and $US 4,762,513 in the first six months of 1988. Detailed information on the Institute for Namibia Account is given in tables 6 and 7.

Table 6. Institute for Namibia Trust Fund, to December 1987 a/

I. Income and expenditure for 1987

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	4 584 287
Public donations	360 020
Subventions	826 746
Interest income	196 813
Misellaneous income	274 428
TOTAL INCOME	6 242 294
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	2 509 581
Travel	241 835
Contractual services	68 337
Operating expenses	377 289
Acquisitions	93 118
Fellowships, grants, other	1 052 496
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4 342 656
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	1 899 638

II. Assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1987

ASSETS	
Cash	2 144 907
Pledged contributions unpaid	1 016 896
Accounts receivable	416 908
Deferred charges and other assets	14 181
TOTAL ASSETS	3 592 892
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	130 286
Unliquidated obligations	128 816
TOTAL LIABILITIES	259 102
FUND BALANCE	
Balance available as at 1 January 1987	1 434 152
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	1 899 638
Balance available as at 31 December 1987	3 333 790
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	3 592 892

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a/ Excludes the United Nations Institute for Namibia Provident Fund financial statements, which are presented separately to the Senate by the Director of the Institute, since the Secretary-General does not have the administrative responsibility for the Fund. The Provident Fund is subject to and administered in accordance with special rules which are set out in schedule IV of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

Table 7. Institute for Namibia Trust Fund, to June 1988

I. Income and expenditure for biennium 1988-1989 ended 30 June 1988

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	4 467 712
Public donations	161 910
Subventions	90
Interest income	13 328
Misellaneous income	119 473
TOTAL INCOME	4 762 513
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	1 138 534
Travel	51 146
Contractual services	3 715
Operating expenses	175 609
Acquisitions	273 127
Fellowships, grants, other	583 918
Over-expenditure on liquidation of prior year's obligations	28 606
Loss on exchange	3 519
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2 258 174
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	2 504 339

II. Assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1988

ASSETS	
Cash	4 684 003
Pledged contributions unpaid	1 388 782
Accounts receivable	21 563
Due from United Nations General Fund	56 350
TOTAL ASSETS	6 150 698
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	10
Unliquidated obligations - current period	197 075
Unliquidated obligations - prior period	115 484
TOTAL LIABILITIES	312 569
FUND BALANCE	
Balance available as at 1 January 1988	3 333 790
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	2 504 339
Balance available as at 30 June 1988	5 838 129
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	6 150 698

D. Educational, social and relief assistance

450. Educational, social and relief assistance is administered by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia. The main activity in this category is the scholarship programme for individual Namibians, which provides educational assistance to Namibians who are denied this opportunity by the illegal South African administration in Namibia. The General Account of the Fund is also used to finance vocational and technical training; to provide assistance in the fields of health and medical care, nutrition and social welfare; to acquire books and periodicals for Namibian refugee camps and SWAPO offices; and to facilitate the attendance of Namibian representatives at international seminars, meetings and conferences.

1. Individual scholarship programme

451. At its 82nd meeting, on 19 February 1987, the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia approved an allocation of $US 1.2 million for the individual scholarship programme for 1987. This amount was later increased by $US 300,000 to a total of $US 1.5 million. For 1988, $US 1.4 million has been approved for the programme.

452. During the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988, the demand for scholarships continued to increase. A total of 87 new awards were approved. As at 30 June 1988, 266 Namibians were being sponsored under the scholarship programme in 17 different countries; the majority of the scholarships were in the United States of America.

453. Most of the educational assistance was granted at the post-secondary level, but a few students were being sponsored at the primary and secondary levels. The fields of study included, *inter alia*, education, agriculture, business administration, economics, accounting, journalism, engineering, public administration, animal husbandry, motor mechanics and tailoring.

454. Namibian students continued to be eligible for educational assistance under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

2. Training projects

455. As requested by the Committee on the Fund, all new training activities are constituted as projects. Since the beginning of 1987, seven new training projects totalling $US 663,371 were approved by the Fund Committee. In addition, a total of $US 1,597,732 was approved for 10 ongoing projects.

456. The projects provided for the education and training of Namibians at various levels in a number of countries, and included diploma and degree programmes in Barbados, Guyana, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe. A group of trainees continued their course in video and cinematography, and radio broadcasters continued in-service training at radio stations in various African countries.

457. During the period under review, the Fund became increasingly involved in the financing of the operational costs of the Namibian Technical Secondary School of Loudima, the Congo. At present, the school has an enrolment of 247 students.

3. Other assistance

458. The Fund also continued to provide medical care, social assistance and relief aid to Namibians. During the period under review 119 Namibians received this type of assistance.

459. A sum was made available from the Fund for emergency assistance to be allocated by the Commissioner. The field offices of the Commissioner's Office were given a small imprest from these emergency funds to be used in accordance with the approved guidelines for the funds.

460. Subscriptions to various publications on Namibia and southern Africa, as well as books and library materials were made available to Namibian refugee camps and to SWAPO offices.

461. Finally, funds were provided to facilitate the attendance by Namibians at international seminars and conferences.

4. Financing

462. Expenditures on educational, social and relief assistance (General Account) amounted to $US 2,491,931 in 1987 and to $US 2,257,735 during the first six months of 1988. The total income of the General Account of the Fund was $US 3,017,191 in 1987 and $US 2,941,182 during the first six months of 1988. Detailed financial information on the General Account is presented in tables 8 and 9.

Table 8. Fund for Namibia, General Account, to December 1987

I. Income and expenditure for 1987

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	1 269 036
Public donations	25
Subventions	1 500 000
Interest income	228 176
Miscellaneous income	19 954
TOTAL INCOME	3 017 191
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	225 937
Travel	66 318
Operating expenses	91 297
Acquisitions	301 522
Fellowships, grants, other	1 806 857
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2 491 931
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	525 260

II. Assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1987

ASSETS	
Cash	3 304 224
Pledged contributions unpaid	200 598
Accounts receivable	141 143
Operating Funds provided to executing agencies	319 713
Deferred charges and other assets	826 273
TOTAL ASSETS	4 895 951
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	831 632
Unliquidated obligations	931 066
Reserve for allocations	81 871
Due to United Nations General Fund	1 304
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 845 873
FUND BALANCE	
Balance available as at 1 January 1987	2 606 689
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	525 260
SUBTOTAL	3 131 949
Less: Transfers to reserves	81 871
Balance available as at 31 December 1987	3 050 078
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	4 895 951

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a/ Excludes expenditure not reported for the following remittances: Commonwealth Secretariat, $US 81,871; and UNDP, $US 299,442.

Table 9. Fund for Namibia, General Account, to June 1988

I. Income and expenditure for the biennium 1988-1989 ended 30 June 1988

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	1 434 701
Subventions	1 500 000
Gain on exchange	6 481
TOTAL INCOME	2 941 182
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	214 683
Travel	77 683
Operating expenses	47 630
Acquisitions	62 790
Fellowships, grants, other	1 836 342
Over expenditure on liquidation of prior year's obligations	18 607
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2 257 735
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	683 447

II. Assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1988

ASSETS	
Cash	4 318 441
Pledged contributions unpaid	412 111
Accounts receivable	810 203
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	113 928
Deferred charges and other assets	1 738 899
TOTAL ASSETS	7 393 582
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	1 652 547
Unliquidated obligations - current period	1 137 215
Unliquidated obligations - prior period	511 143
Reserve for allocations	210 855
Due United Nations General Fund	277 281
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3 789 041
FUND BALANCE	
Balance available as at 1 January 1988	3 050 078
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	683 447
SUBTOTAL	3 733 525
Less: Transfers to reserves	128 984
Balance available as at 31 December 1988	3 604 541
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	7 393 582

CHAPTER IV

ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

A. General

463. By resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council for Namibia should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. The Assembly further decided that, in the performance of his tasks, the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council.

464. During the period under review, the Commissioner for Namibia, acting through his offices at Headquarters, Gaborone, Luanda and Lusaka, continued to be involved in the protection of Namibian interests by means of the travel documents programme and by efforts to ensure implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Commissioner was also engaged in the provision of assistance to Namibians by means of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and mobilized international support for the cause of the Namibian people by means of a programme of dissemination of information. During the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988, the Office of the Commissioner also issued new travel documents in Africa, North America and Western Europe, and renewed travel documents.

465. The Office of the Commissioner also continued to collect and analyse information relating to Namibia and closely followed internal political, economic and legal developments in South Africa affecting Namibia.

466. The Office continued to provide services to the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. A staff member of the Office of the Commissioner served as Secretary of the Committee.

B. Assistance to Namibians

467. The Office of the Commissioner administers the assistance programmes under the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Fund, as described earlier (see para. 413), has three major components: (a) the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; (b) the United Nations Institute for Namibia; and (c) educational, social and relief activities (General Account). The substantive activities of the Fund have been described in the preceding chapter of the present report. The present section describes the arrangements by which the Office of the Commissioner administers the various programmes under the Fund.

1. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

468. In its capacity as co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, the Commissioner's Office has established and consolidated a framework of close and continuous working relations with SWAPO, the United Nations Institute for Namibia, OAU, UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system.

469. Review meetings are held on a regular basis between the Office of the Commissioner and SWAPO in order to ensure effective planning, co-ordination and resource utilization. At these meetings, ongoing assistance activities are reviewed and available funds are earmarked for new projects and project revisions. Following review meetings, the Commissioner reports to the Committee on the Fund on the proposed resource allocation, in order to facilitate planning by the Committee, and subsequently prepares project proposals for consideration by the Committee.

470. The Office of the Commissioner reports semi-annually to the Council through the Committee on the Fund on activities financed under the Nationhood Programme.

2. United Nations Institute for Namibia

471. The Commissioner is a member of the Senate of the Institute and, in that capacity, he is actively involved in providing policy guidance to the work of the Institute. The Office of the Commissioner is not directly involved in the detailed administration of the Institute. Its assistance to the Institute is limited to fund-raising activities and general administration of the Institute account at Headquarters, as well as to serving in an advisory capacity as requested.

472. The United Nations Council for Namibia, through its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, considers and endorses the annual budget of the Institute. The Council also receives annual reports from the Institute.

3. Education, social and relief assistance (General Account)

473. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner continued to co-ordinate and manage, in accordance with the approved guidelines for the administration of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, programmes of educational, social and relief assistance for Namibians. At the present time, the Office of the Commissioner is carrying out 16 projects; this entails project identification, preparation, implementation and evaluation. The Office prepares project proposals for consideration by the Committee on the Fund and reports semi-annually to the United Nations Council for Namibia, through the Committee, on the activities financed from the General Account of the Fund. A detailed report on these activities appears in paragraphs 413 to 462.

474. The Office of the Commissioner also administers the individual scholarship programme under the General Account of the Fund (see paras. 451-454).

4. Fund-raising activities

475. During the period under review, the Commissioner maintained regular contacts with Member States through their permanent missions to the United Nations, as well as with non-governmental organizations and other organizations, to ensure the financing of all activities under the Fund.

C. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia

1. Political and information activities

476. The Office of the Commissioner continued to review developments relating to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 11/ and to submit to the Council reports on political and information activities designed to promote the implementation of the Decree. It continued to distribute publicity material on Namibia, including information on the plunder of Namibian resources in violation of Decree No. 1.

477. The Commissioner continued to deliver lectures and talks on Decree No. 1 to non-governmental organizations, support groups, students and others and to participate in various seminars and meetings dealing with the implementation of Decree No. 1.

2. Institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States

478. It will be recalled that pursuant to its decision in May 1985 to promote actively the implementation of Decree No.1 through legal action in the domestic courts of States as one of the various options to safeguard the natural resources of Namibia, the Council retained the services of lawyers in the Netherlands in 1987 to institute appropriate legal action.

479. As cited earlier (paras. 228 and 278) on 14 July 1987, on instructions of the Council, the Council's lawyers instituted legal proceedings in the District Court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultra-Centrifuge Nederland N.V., its State-controlled managing partner, as well as against the Government of the Netherlands. By instituting the proceedings, the Council sought to prevent Urenco Nederland V.O.F. from filling orders which were based on purchases of Namibian uranium.

480. Consequent upon the institution of legal proceedings in the District Court of The Hague, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed a communication to the Secretary-General on 23 July 1987 (A/42/414) which stated, *inter alia*, that the Netherlands did not consider the activities of Urenco to be in conflict with Decree No. 1.

481. By its resolution 42/14 A, the General Assembly approved initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1.

482. On 3 May 1988, the preliminary response of the defendants was submitted to the Court. It is foreseen that, in accordance with established legal procedures in the Netherlands, the Council, as plaintiff, will submit a more detailed claim, and this will lead to a more detailed statement of defence. Subsequently, the Court will set a date for oral hearings after which a decision will be rendered. Either side may then appeal to the Court of Appeals and, ultimately, to the Supreme Court of the Netherlands.

D. Studies

483. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner continued to undertake a number of studies, which included a revised version of a study on transnational corporations operating in Namibia; a summarized version of the demographic study of the Namibian population; and studies dealing with the socio-economic and legal situation prevailing in Namibia and with the incomes and profits made by foreign economic interests operating illegally in Namibia.

E. Participation in international conferences and meetings

484. During the period under review, the Commissioner participated in a number of international conferences and meetings. He visited Angola, Botswana, China, Norway, Sweden, Zambia and Zimbabwe and held consultations with the Governments of those countries. He also visited Washington, D.C., where he held consultations with officials of the United States Department of State.

485. The Commissioner attended the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988 (see also paras. 323 to 330 of the present report).

486. The Commissioner is a member of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. He participated in the ninth graduation ceremony of the Institute and the twenty-sixth meeting of the Senate, held at Lusaka from 6 to 10 January 1988, and his representatives took part in the twenty-seventh meeting of the Senate held in New York from 25 to 30 August 1988.

487. The Commissioner is also a member of the Governing Board of the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia in Angola. He participated in the eleventh meeting of the Governing Board, held at Geneva on 24 and 25 November 1987.

488. From 6 to 10 December 1987, a representative of the Commissioner participated in the first meeting of the Governing Board of the Namibia Technical Secondary School, held at Loudima, the Congo.

489. The Commissioner participated in the thirty-fifth session of the Governing Council of UNDP held at Geneva from 6 June to 1 July 1988, and in the thirty-ninth session of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held from 3 to 10 October 1988.

490. As in the past, the Commissioner and his staff also participated in meetings with a number of specialized agencies and other institutions that are executing projects in favour of Namibians, notably UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the European Communities.

491. In addition to seminars of the Council held at Istanbul, Turkey, and at Toronto, Canada (see paras. 87 to 109), and the workshops and symposiums organized by non-governmental organizations with the Council's assistance, the Commissioner participated in meetings organized in support of the liberation struggle in Namibia by various non-governmental organizations and support groups, notably at Atlanta, Boston, Bremen, Brussels, Stockholm, Valencia (Spain), Valencia (Venezuela) and Washington.

F. Offices of the Commissioner at Luanda, Gaborone and Lusaka

1. Luanda

492. During the period under review, the Luanda office continued to serve as a focal point for the co-ordination of assistance to Namibians. It also continued to carry out liaison and co-ordination responsibilities with agencies of the United Nations system represented in Angola to ensure a well integrated inter-agency approach with respect to their programmes of assistance to Namibia. In this context, the office continued to organize inter-agency meetings on programme activities and in connection with missions to Angola on Namibian matters.

493. Luanda being the provisional headquarters for SWAPO, the Luanda office also continued to be a focal point for appraisal of project ideas, project formulation and project evaluation. The bulk of activities of the Luanda office involved the management of ongoing projects under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the implementation in Angola of seven newly approved projects.

494. The office co-ordinated the activities of bilateral and multilateral missions whose purpose was selection of Namibians for training in various institutions. It also continued to participate in the field-attachment programme by securing the placement with the Angolan national airline, TAAG, of Namibian aircraft maintenance technicians.

495. In close co-operation with SWAPO, the Luanda office continued to assist in the activities of the Vocational Training Centre at Cuacra, Angola, as well as the Namibian Secondary Technical School at Loudima, the Congo, which has become fully operational. The office also continued to co-ordinate assistance to SWAPO settlements. It organized emergency assistance to a large number of Namibian school children who had left Namibia to seek refuge in southern Angola. The office arranged for air transport of many of them to Luanda and for the transport of supplies to Lubango for others.

496. The office also provided support for conduct of the seminar on the establishment of the Namibia press agency, NAMPA, and the seminar on diplomacy for SWAPO cadres.

2. Gaborone

497. The Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia at Gaborone continued to monitor political developments in Namibia and the region and to co-operate closely with SWAPO. It also continued to maintain close and regular contacts with the Government of the Republic of Botswana, diplomatic missions accredited to Botswana and other institutions on matters considered vital for the promotion of the interests of the Namibian people. Furthermore, it continued to co-operate with United Nations agencies in Botswana, as well as with non-governmental organizations, in order to ensure that the provision of assistance to the Namibian refugees in Botswana was properly co-ordinated.

498. As in the past, the Gaborone office participated in activities in support of the implementation of the United Nations Nationhood Programme for Namibia and in the advancement of all other programmes of assistance designed to benefit individual Namibian refugees and exiles, in particular the field-attachment and the

individual scholarship programmes. It maintained regular contacts with educational centres and other training institutions in the region, in order to identify training opportunities which could be made available for the training of Namibian students under this scholarship programme.

499. During the period under review, the Gaborone office issued 39 United Nations Council for Namibia Travel and Identity Documents to Namibians, and extended the validity of 35 others. It also assisted in obtaining visas for Namibians wishing to transit through the neighbouring countries. It represented the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia at the meeting of the eighteenth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Mangochi, Malawi, from 1 to 5 June 1988.

3. Lusaka

500. During the period under review, the office at Lusaka continued to monitor and report on the situation in southern Africa and to consult and work closely with SWAPO. Following the election of Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, as Chairman of the OAU, many meetings were held at Lusaka and other capitals of the region. Visits by various heads of State and Government, Ministers for Foreign Affairs, heads of United Nations agencies and eminent religious figures enabled the office to maintain useful contacts with personalities involved in the search for solutions to the problems of the region, including Namibia. These contacts led to enhanced support for the office and contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia as evidenced by the offers of financial assistance by the European Community to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and to the field-attachment programme for Namibians. Similar contacts with members of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid resulted in the offer of financial assistance to the programme of preparatory assistance for agricultural activities in SWAPO settlements.

501. The office continued to maintain contacts with visiting official delegations from donor countries and organizations. Contacts were also made with envoys from Sweden, Finland, the United Kingdom, Nigeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and the Netherlands, as well as the Otto Benecke Foundation, the World Council of Churches and the executing agencies of the United Nations system, notably UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and FAO, resulting in improved co-operation and understanding between respective bodies and the Lusaka office. Other contacts have led to an increase in the provision of assistance to SWAPO in particular, and Namibian refugees in Zambia in general.

502. The management, monitoring, reappraisal and reporting on projects under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the General Account of the Fund for Namibia continued to be the main task of the office. To this end, it maintained close working relations with all the United Nations specialized agencies based at Lusaka which are involved in the preparation and delivery of assistance to Namibians.

503. The Lusaka office also continued to maintain close relations with regional organizations, such as the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, the Multi-National Programming and Operational Centres, the Preference Trade Area, and the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute, as well as non-governmental organizations and private voluntary organizations concerned with regional problems of southern Africa.

504. The consular and related social assistance services of the office continued to expand with demand. Since June 1987, the Lusaka office has issued 907 new travel and identity documents and effected 1,857 renewals and 192 cancellations. It has also dealt with various enquiries about the issue and validity of the documents from foreign Governments and United Nations agencies.

505. The Lusaka office continued to be an important operational centre for the field-attachment programme, as well as the individual scholarship programme. It succeeded in securing the agreement of a number of African Governments and parastatals to accept on attachment over 70 Namibian trainee graduates. It has also been active in providing information and briefing on Namibia and the activities of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia to delegations from donor Governments and organizations visiting Lusaka.

CHAPTER V

RESOLUTIONS AND FORMAL STATEMENTS OF THE COUNCIL

506. The present chapter contains the texts of the resolutions and formal statements issued by the Council for Namibia and its President during the period under review, as well as a summary of the decisions taken by the Council during the same period.

A. Resolutions

507. During the period covered by the present report, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

"1. Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"*Acting* as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"*Having considered* the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 1987,

"1. *Approves* the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

"2. *Commends* the significant progress made in providing assistance to Namibians;

"3. *Notes* that whereas the financial situation improved during 1987, the annual financial requirements of several large projects, such as the field-attachment programme and the Vocational Training Centre are considerable, and against this background;

"4. *Appeals* to all Governments to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to ensure that adequate funding is available for new as well as ongoing projects;

"5. *Requests* the Commissioner to initiate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, an evaluation of the Nationhood Programme in order to assess the accomplishments of the Programme and to make recommendations for its further development."

503rd meeting
12 October 1987

"2. Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1987

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Taking into account General Assembly resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which the Assembly approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, 82/ article 5 (a) of which provides that the Council shall consider and endorse the annual budget estimates of the Institute,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia on the proposed interim budget of the Institute for 1987,

"Taking note that the final budget for fiscal year 1987 is expected to be considered at the August 1987 meeting of the Senate of the Institute and requesting that in the event that the financial requirements exceed the established ceiling of $US 3,600,000 the budget should be resubmitted to the Council for endorsement,

"Endorses, subject to the availability of funds, the interim budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1987."

503rd meeting
12 October 1987

"3. Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Having considered the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 1987,

"1. Approves the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

"2. Commends the significant progress made in providing assistance to Namibians;

"3. Notes that all available financial resources in the United Nations Fund for Namibia have been committed for new and ongoing projects, and against this background;

"4. Appeals to all Governments to make generous contributions to the Fund to ensure that adequate funding will be available to sustain the current activities as well as expand further the assistance programmes of the Council."

512th meeting
23 June 1988

"4. Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1988

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Taking into account General Assembly resolution 34/29 A of 12 December 1979, by which the Assembly approved the charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, 82/ article 5 (a) of which provides that the Council for Namibia shall consider and endorse the annual budget estimates of the Institute,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia on the proposed budget of the Institute for 1988,

"Endorses, subject to the availability of funds, the budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1988."

512th meeting
23 June 1988

B. Formal statements

508. The formal statements issued on behalf of the Council by its Presidents during the period under review are summarized below:

(a) In a statement issued by its President on 2 September 1987, the United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemned the arrest and detention of Mr. Ben Ulanga, President of the Mine Workers Union of Namibia, and five prominent Namibians under the so-called Terrorism Act, which provided for indefinite detention without access to legal counsel. It demanded the immediate release of the detainees and called once again upon the international community to take effective measures to put an end to the illegal South African occupation of Namibia (NAM/991);

(b) On 15 January 1988, the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed profound grief over the death of Mr. Sean Mac Bride, who served as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia from 1973 to 1977, a position to which he brought endless skill and characteristic devotion. The Council paid tribute and homage to Mr. Mac Bride for the energy and time he devoted to the Namibian cause and for the creativity and vigour with which he served as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (NAM/1013);

(c) On 29 February 1988, the United Nations Council for Namibia commended the dockers in Liverpool and the Transport and General Workers Union for taking direct action in support of the Namibian people by refusing to handle the re-export of uranium from Namibia and South Africa. It expressed the hope that such actions would increase public awareness of the illegal exploitation of Namibia's natural resources and lead to stricter compliance with Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia (NAM/1015);

(d) In a statement issued on 24 March 1988, the United Nations Council for Namibia condemned the decision by the President of the racist régime of South Africa to halt the trial proceedings of six South African soldiers accused of murdering Mr. Immanuel Shifidi, a long-time SWAPO member and former political prisoner on Robben Island. It demanded that the South African soldiers charged with the murder be brought to justice (NAM/1022);

(e) On 28 March 1988, the United Nations Council for Namibia commended the stand taken by port workers in Felxistowe, as well as Liverpool, United Kingdom, in developing initiatives to boycott uranium resources which were derived from uranium of Namibian origin. It reiterated that the processing, sale, use, import, export and transportation of any uranium resources obtained from Namibia were illegal and in contravention of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia (NAM/1024);

(f) On 17 June 1988, the United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for the arrest and detention of Ms. Gwen Lister, editor of The Namibian (Windhoek), demanded her immediate and unconditional release, and called upon the international community to do the same (NAM/1032);

(g) In a statement issued on 10 August 1988, the United Nations Council for Namibia called on the RTZ (Rio Tinto Zinc) Corporation of the United Kingdom to place formally on record its position on the legal status of its operations in Namibia (NAM/1040);

(h) On 26 August 1988, the United Nations Council for Namibia noted that current efforts aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-western Africa might have a positive effect on the resolution of the Namibian problem. It stated that attention should not be diverted, however, from the continued increased militarization of Namibia and the repression perpetrated against its people. The Council welcomed all efforts aimed at facilitating the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). At the same time, it stressed that it would continue its efforts to protect the resources of Namibia and to represent the interests of its people in accordance with its mandate as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence (NAM/1044).

C. Decisions

Election of officers

509. The election of officers for 1988 is described in paragraphs 70 to 82.

510. At its 511th meeting, on 15 December 1987, the Council re-elected Lieutenant-General Peter D. Zuze (Zambia) as its President for 1988. It also re-elected its Vice-Presidents and Chairmen of the Committees and Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund (see paras. 70, 72 and 78, respectively).

511. At its 514th meeting, on 6 April 1988, the Council, in view of the departure of Mr. Anees-uddin Ahmed (Pakistan), elected Mr. Shaukat Umer (Pakistan) Chairman of Standing Committee II for 1988.

Meeting at ministerial level

512. The Council held a meeting at ministerial level on 2 October 1987, at the conclusion of which it adopted a Final Communiqué (see para. 86 of the present report).

Report of the Council to the General Assembly at its forty-second session

513. At its 503rd to 506th and 509th meetings, on 12 to 15 October and 3 November 1987, respectively, the Council approved its report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Membership of Standing Committee II

514. At its 514th meeting, on 6 April 1988, the Council approved the request of Nigeria to become a member of Standing Committee II.

Observer

515. At its 498th meeting, on 1 September 1987, the Council decided to grant observer status to Cuba.

Reports of missions and delegations

516. At its 514th meeting, on 6 April 1988, the Council took note of the report of the delegation of the Council to the forty-ninth session of the OAU Co-ordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the forty-seventh session of its Council of Ministers, held at Arusha and Addis Ababa, respectively, from 18 to 27 February 1988. It also took note of the report of the delegation of the Council to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, and to the Seminar on the Role of Latin American and Caribbean Media in International Anti-*Apartheid* Campaigns, held in Peru, from 7 to 9 March 1988.

Standing committees

517. At its 501st meeting, on 22 September 1988, the Council approved the recommendations of Standing Committee III on grants to project proposals submitted by non-governmental organizations.

518. At its 511th meeting, on 15 December 1987, the Council approved the recommendations of Standing Committee III on grants to project proposals submitted by non-governmental organizations. It also took note of the report of Standing Committee II on the organization of seminars.

519. At its 513th meeting, on 27 January 1988, the Council took note of the report of Standing Committee I on representation, the report of Standing Committee II on international and regional activities, and of Standing Committee III on organization of the journalists' encounters and co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

520. At its 514th meeting, on 6 April 1988, the Council approved the recommendations of Standing Committee III on grants to project proposals submitted by non-governmental organizations.

521. At its 516th meeting, on 23 June 1988, the Council approved the recommendations of Standing Committee III on grants to project proposals submitted by non-governmental organizations. It also took note of the report of Standing Committee II on the organization of seminars.

PART FIVE

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA FOR ADOPTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES REQUIRING PROGRAMME BUDGET CONSIDERATION

CHAPTER I

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

522. The United Nations Council for Namibia recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions on the question of Namibia:

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 83/

Having examined also the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 84/

Recalling other resolutions and decisions declaring the illegality of the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in particular Security Council resolutions 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/

Recalling its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it, *inter alia*, recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, Recalling further the debates held at its special session on the question of Namibia and its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, adopted at that session,

Taking note of debates held in the Security Council from 28 to 30 October 1987 on the question of Namibia, 85/ and of its resolution 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987,

Welcoming the final documents and communiqués of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988, 86/ the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987, 87/ the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia, from 7 to 10 September 1988, 88/ the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth ordinary sessions held at Addis Ababa from 22 to 27 February 89/ and from 19 to 23 May 1988, 90/ respectively, the Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, held at Istanbul from 21 to 25 March 1988, 91/ and the Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, held at Toronto from 7 to 11 September 1988, 92/

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia; 83/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia;

3. Strongly condemns the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

4. Declares that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, and supports the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

5. Declares also that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I 93/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 94/ and demands that South Africa accord prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War 95/ and the Additional Protocol thereto;

6. Reiterates that, in accordance with its resolution 2145 (XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and reaffirms the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal

Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under its resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. Reaffirms its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its mandate, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia with a view to terminating racist South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory;

8. Reaffirms also that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and only with its direct and full participation can the genuine independence of Namibia be achieved;

9. Solemnly reaffirms that Namibia's independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands, and reiterates that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

10. Calls upon the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa;

11. Reaffirms its solidarity with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for the sacrifices that it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness that it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

12. Commends the South West Africa People's Organization for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort further to strengthen national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia, as clearly demonstrated by the combined actions of workers, youth, students, parents, churches and various professional organizations during this critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

13. Reaffirms that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demands its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification;

14. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and 601 (1987), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of these resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense

of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

15. Expresses its dismay at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members;

16. Urges the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Council resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

17. Reiterates its conviction that racist South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policies of apartheid constitute a threat to international peace and security;

18. Denounces all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempts to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, calls upon the international community to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983), 566 (1985) and 601 (1987) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Council;

19. Strongly condemns the Pretoria régime for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure null and void and affirms that it constitutes a direct affront and a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), and further affirms that this manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist régime is intended to consolidate Pretoria's colonial stranglehold over Namibia and to prolong the oppression of the Namibian people;

20. Reiterates that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;

21. Strongly rejects and condemns the persistent attempts made by the Pretoria régime and its ally to establish a "linkage" between the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and extraneous and irrelevant issues, particularly the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, which is a ploy intended to delay the independence of Namibia and to jeopardize the responsibility of the United Nations for this Territory and constitutes interference in the internal affairs of that independent and sovereign State;

22. Expresses its appreciation to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

23. Rejects all attempts to distort the question of Namibia by portraying it as part of a global East-West confrontation rather than one of decolonization that must be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

24. Firmly condemns and rejects the policy of "constructive engagement", which encourages the racist régime of South Africa to continue its defiance of the decisions of the international community on Namibia, and its policy of apartheid, which is a crime against humanity;

25. Strongly condemns the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, cultural and financial fields, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration helps to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia;

26. Deplores, in this context, the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia information offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demands their immediate closure;

27. Strongly condemns also the sinister and slanderous campaign of disinformation by the racist régime of South Africa and its agents, including the so-called International Society for Human Rights, against the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence;

28. Notes with appreciation the measures taken by some States, international organizations, parliamentarians, institutions and non-governmental organizations to exert pressure on the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon them to redouble and intensify their efforts to force the racist régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and South Africa;

29. Calls once again upon all Governments, especially those that have close links with South Africa, to support, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the actions of the United Nations to defend the national rights of the Namibian people until independence and to isolate the racist régime of South Africa;

30. Urges Governments that have in the past used their veto or cast negative votes in the Security Council in regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to support and respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa;

31. Calls upon the members of the European Economic Community to strengthen and extend, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions that they have imposed on Pretoria, so as to include their application to illegally occupied Namibia;

32. Calls upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, as a measure of its recognition of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the United Nations Council for Namibia as the sole legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, to discontinue all programmes of development aid and assistance to illegally occupied Namibia, and urges all States to consult the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding any such assistance, in order to ensure that it will not prolong the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria régime and the colonial institutions in the Territory;

33. Strongly condemns South Africa for its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, and reiterates its call upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, financing and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

34. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes and its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia and declares that all such measures taken by racist South Africa are illegal, null and void;

35. Demands once again that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

36. Demands that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

37. Calls upon Member States to render sustained and increased support, as well as material, financial, military and other assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

38. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased material, financial and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

39. Urges all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid régime to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

40. Reaffirms its conviction that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continue to be factors of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory;

41. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the illegally occupied international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola;

42. Denounces the acts of aggression by the racist régime against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declares that the Pretoria régime's policy of aggression and destabilization not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States;

43. Strongly urges the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, humanitarian assistance and financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of the Pretoria régime's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

44. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacities against acts of aggression by South Africa;

45. Expresses its grave concern at the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa and declares that such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind;

46. Condemns, and calls for an immediate end to, the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

47. Declares that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration;

48. Calls upon the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418 (1977), to ensure its application to illegally occupied Namibia, and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States;

49. Further calls upon the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977; 96/

50. Condemns all collaboration with the Pretoria régime in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States that do so, to terminate such collaboration, including refraining from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials or reactors;

51. Endorses the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia that it will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 61/ proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and states that any action for the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the representative of the Namibian people;

52. Reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 11/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

53. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

54. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due an independent Namibia;

55. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia which are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

56. Declares that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence;

57. Once again requests all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals with their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

58. Calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

59. Reiterates its approval of the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

60. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 97/ which regulates the activities of Urenco;

61. Urges the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively all its legislation;

62. Calls upon all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to ensure the termination of all collaboration with, and assistance to, the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States;

63. Requests all States that have not already done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures individually and collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B, and its resolution 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

64. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between

Member States and South Africa containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

65. Requests all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its task concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2, 36/121 B and 37/233 A and to report to the Secretary-General by the forty-fourth session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

66. Strongly urges the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

67. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to Namibia's independence and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

68. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

B

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 435 (1978)

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Secretary-General has reported that all the necessary conditions for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 have already been fulfilled,

Indignant that 10 years after the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) the Namibian people have not yet exercised their right to self-determination and attained independence,

Expressing grave concern at the lack of progress in implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as indicated in the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1983, 98/ 6 June 1985, 99/ 6 September 1985, 100/ 26 November 1985, 101/ 31 March 1987 102/ and 27 October 1987 5/ concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and resolution 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978,

Recalling Security Council resolution 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987 by which the Council, inter alia, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and the South West Africa

People's Organization in order to undertake the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

1. Reiterates that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constitute the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional implementation;

2. Strongly condemns racist South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and 601 (1987);

3. Demands that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

4. Emphasizes once again that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa which illegally occupies the Territory;

5. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and declares this measure null and void, and reiterates its call upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people;

6. Firmly rejects and condemns the persistent attempts to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay further the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and that they constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

7. Urgently calls upon the international community to act resolutely against the intransigent stance of the Pretoria régime, and stresses the responsibility of the Security Council concerning the implementation of its resolutions on Namibia in view of the threat to regional and international peace and security created by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Notes with satisfaction the statement by the Security Council on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 435 (1978) by which the members of the Council, inter alia, strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, particularly resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation; 103/

9. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 83/

Convinced of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(*a*) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(*b*) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(*c*) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all kinds of schemes through which South Africa attempts to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia;

(*d*) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Namibia not ensuing from free elections conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, and 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987;

(*e*) Make a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;

3. _Decides_ that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall hold extraordinary plenary meetings in Latin America or southern Africa and that such meetings shall be provided with verbatim records;

4. _Decides_ that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall send missions of consultation to Governments in order to co-ordinate efforts for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the Namibian cause;

5. _Decides further_ that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall represent Namibia at United Nations conferences and meetings of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

6. _Decides_ that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited;

7. _Requests_ all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia before submitting any draft resolution that may involve such rights and interests;

8. _Reiterates its request_ to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies and organizations;

9. _Reiterates its request_ to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

10. _Again requests_ all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member, whenever such rights and interests are involved;

11. _Requests_ the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to accede to any international conventions as it may deem appropriate in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

12. _Decides_ that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(_a_) Consult regularly with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the provisional headquarters of that organization, which will visit Namibian refugee centres whenever necessary;

(b) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(c) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare comprehensive and analytical periodic reports related thereto;

(d) Review the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ prepare annual reports on the subject with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to counter the support that some States give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(e) Continue taking measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 11/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, including legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States, in accordance with paragraph 59 of recommendation A;

(f) Consider the illegal activities of foreign economic interests, particularly the transnational corporations operating in Namibia, including the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium, with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to put an end to such activities;

(g) Take measures to ensure the closure of the so-called information offices created by the illegal South African occupation régime in certain Western countries for promoting its puppet institutions in Namibia, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

(h) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and urge them to take measures to end such operations;

(i) Consider sending missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to persuade them to take all possible measures to terminate such investments;

(j) Contact institutions and municipalities to encourage them to divest themselves of their investments in Namibia and South Africa;

(k) Contact specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(l) Draw the attention of States, the specialized agencies and private corporations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Decree;

(m) Organize international and regional activities, as required, in order to obtain relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, and to expose such activities, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(n) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands of Namibia;

13. Decides to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the financing of the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

14. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

15. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on all matters of interest to the Namibian people;

16. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to facilitate the participation of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in meetings of the Council away from United Nations Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

17. Decides that, in order to expedite the training of the personnel required for an independent Namibia, qualified Namibians should be given opportunities to develop further their skills in the work of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take, on an urgent basis, necessary action towards that end;

18. Takes note of the consolidation of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the secretariat of the United Nations Council for Namibia and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to ensure that the Council is provided with adequate secretariat assistance to help it to continue to discharge fully and effectively all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate.

D

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION IN SUPPORT OF THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the total black-out of news on Namibia imposed by the illegal régime of South Africa in particular regarding the increased repression of the Namibian people by that régime,

Gravely concerned at the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reiterating the importance of intensifying publicity on all aspects of the question of Namibia as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia,

1. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence:

(a) To continue to consider effective ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia in order to intensify the international campaign in favour of the cause of Namibia;

(b) To focus its activities towards greater mobilization of public opinion in Western countries, particularly the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as in Japan;

(c) To counteract the total news black-out in Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime, which forbids foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory;

(d) To intensify the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(e) To organize an international campaign to boycott products from Namibia and South Africa, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations;

(f) To expose and denounce collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in all fields;

(g) To organize exhibitions on Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

(h) To prepare and disseminate publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(i) To prepare periodic reports on the brutalities committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the Namibian people and ensure their widest possible distribution;

(j) To produce and disseminate radio and television programmes designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(k) To produce and disseminate, in both the English language and the local languages of Namibia, radio programmes designed to counter the hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist régime of South Africa;

(l) To produce and disseminate posters;

(m) To ensure full coverage through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, press releases, press conferences and press briefings of all activities of the United Nations regarding Namibia in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(n) To prepare and disseminate a thematic atlas on Namibia;

(o) To reproduce and disseminate the comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(p) To produce and disseminate booklets on the activities of the Council;

(q) To update and disseminate widely a compendium of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia and of relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, as well as decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on the question of Namibia;

(r) To update, publicize and distribute the indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, and on the profits they extract from the Territory;

(s) To produce and disseminate widely, on a monthly basis, a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(t) To produce and disseminate, on a weekly basis, an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(u) To acquire books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for dissemination;

(v) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a list of Namibian political prisoners;

(w) To assist the South West Africa People's Organization in the production and distribution of material on Namibia;

2. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, media encounters on developments relating to Namibia, particularly prior to activities of the Council during 1989;

3. Further requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to exert all efforts to counteract the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle in Namibia carried out by South African agents from the so-called information offices established in several Western countries;

4. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate closely with relevant intergovernmental organizations, in order to increase the awareness of the international community of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the continued illegal occupation of that Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

6. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations, in particular those in the major Western countries, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against apartheid;

7. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize workshops for non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, trade unionists, academics and media representatives at which the participants will

consider how they can contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia;

8. Decides to allocate the sum of $500,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences and workshops in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and workshops and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions to be taken by the Council in each individual case in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

9. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to contact and inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, legislators and parliamentarians, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the promotion of a campaign of information on the question of Namibia, in their respective fields;

11. Appeals to non-governmental organizations and associations, institutions, support groups and individuals sympathetic to the Namibian cause:

(a) To increase the awareness of their national communities and legislative bodies concerning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the gross violation of basic human rights by the South African régime in Namibia and the plunder of the Territory's resources by foreign economic interests;

(b) To mobilize in their countries broad public support for the national liberation of Namibia by holding hearings, seminars and public presentations on various aspects of the Namibian question, as well as by producing and distributing pamphlets, films and other information material;

(c) To expose and campaign against the political, economic, financial, military and cultural collaboration of certain Western Governments with the South African régime, as well as official visits to and from South Africa;

(d) To intensify public pressure for the immediate withdrawal from Namibia of foreign economic interests that are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory;

(e) To continue and develop campaign and research work, in order to expose the involvement and operations of certain Western-based oil companies in the supply of petroleum products to Namibia and South Africa;

(*f*) To step up their efforts to persuade universities, local governments, trade unions and churches and other institutions to divest themselves of all investments in firms doing business in Namibia and South Africa;

(*g*) To intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all Namibian freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War 95/ and the Additional Protocol thereto;

12. *Requests* Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media about the situation in and around Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in every possible way in the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

13. *Requests* all Member States to observe Namibia Day in a befitting manner by giving the widest possible publicity to and ensuring the dissemination of information on the struggle of the people of Namibia, including the issuance of special postage stamps for the occasion;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information and to ensure that all activities of the United Nations on dissemination of information on the question of Namibia follow the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for 1989 covering the activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programme undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate, in 1989, the list of Namibian political prisoners prepared by the United Nations Council for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, in order to intensify international pressure for their immediate and unconditional release.

E

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, 104/

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, by which it approved amendments to the charter, 82/

1. Takes note of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the programmes and activities undertaken through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. Decides that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which comprises the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, shall be the primary source of development assistance to Namibians;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to support the activities under the General Account, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia

and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund for Namibia, and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. Decides to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of $1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1989;

8. Requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to continue to formulate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, projects of assistance to the Namibian people to be co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations;

9. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programmes of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of projects under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and other projects in favour of Namibians on the basis of procedures which will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

10. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Planning and initiating new project proposals in co-operation with, and at the request of, the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

11. Commends the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

12. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue and to intensify its field attachment programme, enabling Namibians trained under various programmes to gain practical on-the-job experience in Governments and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

13. Appeals to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nation system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to support the field attachment programme and to meet its financial requirements;

14. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its increased contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the projects under the Nationhood Programme and for the Institute, taking into consideration that Namibia remains a unique responsibility of the United Nations, and to exercise maximum flexibility and understanding in approving projects funded from the indicative planning figure;

15. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to Namibian refugees, and requests them to expand their assistance in order to provide for the basic needs of the refugees;

16. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urges those that have not yet done to take appropriate steps in this regard;

17. Decides that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

18. Commends the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

20. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to finalize and publish, at an early date, a demographic study of the Namibian population;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES WHICH WILL REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A STATEMENT OF PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

A. General

523. In the light of the foregoing recommendations and subject to further directives that might be given by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, the United Nations Council for Namibia, established in pursuance of Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), will continue to carry out its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

524. The Council notes that, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, certain of its recommendations contained in part five, chapter I above will require preparation by the Secretary-General of a statement of programme budget implications. In order to assist with the preparation of this statement, the Council has decided, as in the past, to provide further information regarding some of its recommendations.

B. Activities of the Council regarding compliance by States with General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and other relevant resolutions relating to Namibia

525. In order to fulfil its responsibilities for the monitoring of the boycott of South Africa and the preparation of a comprehensive report for the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session as mentioned in paragraph 64 of recommendation A, as well as the activities envisaged in paragraph 12 (c) of recommendation C, regarding the compliance of Member States with resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, the Council would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources.

526. The preparation of the necessary reports would include the compilation of information, preparation of questionnaires to be sent to all States, analysis of replies and follow-up on activities undertaken by States in compliance with resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

C. Missions of consultation with Governments, legislative bodies, and non-governmental organizations, and representation of Namibia at international conferences and other forums

527. In pursuance of paragraphs 4 and 12 (i) of recommendation C, it is expected that during 1989, the Council would undertake two missions to conduct consultations with the Administration and Congress of the United States of America.

528. In pursuance of paragraphs 4 and 12 (i) of recommendation C and paragraph 9 of recommendation D, the Council would consider sending up to three missions to consult with Governments, parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations and support groups in Europe and Africa to determine ways and means of co-ordinating concerted action for the cause of Namibia.

529. In fulfilment of paragraph 5 of recommendation C, it is expected that during 1989 the Council would send high-level missions to consult with the current Chairman and officials of OAU and the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the Chairman of the Front-line States. These consultations would be held at the time of the participation of the Council delegation in activities of those organizations.

530. It is anticipated that each mission mentioned in paragraphs 527, 528 and 529 would consist of two Council members, the Commisioner for Namibia or his represntative and a representative of SWAPO. The missions would be serviced by a principal secretary and a secretary. The duration of each mission would be from one to two weeks.

531. In the implementation of paragraph 12 (a) of recommendation C, the Council would dispatch a high-level mission to the headquarters of SWAPO for consultations with the leaders of that organization. The mission would also visit the Namibian refugee settlements in the front-line States and would consist of up to three members of the Council and the Commissioner for Namibia or his representative. The mission would be serviced by a principal secretary and a secretary. The duration of the mission would be two weeks.

532. The Council would also invite up to three SWAPO leaders to New York for a period of two weeks in order to review the situation in and relating to Namibia and to consider ways in which the Council could assist further the struggle of the Namibian people.

533. In the implementation of paragraphs 5 and 6 of recommendation C, it is expected that the Council would represent Namibia at meetings of OAU, where it has permanent observer status, and at meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, where it has guest status. The Council would also participate in meetings of the specialized agencies and international organizations associated with the United Nations, United Nations conferences and other international conferences and meetings according to the priorities of its programme of work. These missions would include up to two Council members, the Commissioner for Namibia or his representative, a representative of SWAPO and not more than two staff members at conferences of those specialized agencies in which the Council is a full member (approximately 10); and at international conferences in which the Council is not a full member (approximately 30), up to two Council members, a representative of SWAPO and one staff member. The composition of the Council delegation, as well as that of the supporting Secretariat staff, would be decided on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the need of the particular meeting. It is anticipated that there would be 40 such missions in 1989, with a duration of seven days of meetings where the Council has observer or guest status or participates as an associate member and up to three weeks for meetings where the Council participates as a full member.

534. In accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of recommendation C, full membership for Namibia in various organizations would be sought. If Namibia, represented by the Council, acquires full membership in new organizations, this could entail payment of the appropriate membership fee or contribution and attendance. In order to fulfil its responsibilities as a member of specialized agencies, the Council would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources.

535. Furthermore, paragraph 11 of recommendation C requests the Council to accede to international conventions as appropriate. By acceding to the conventions, the Council assumes certain obligations which in some cases, include the preparation of periodic reports.

D. Studies and reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia

536. Paragraph 12 (b) of recommendation C indicates that the Council would require up to five draft reports to be prepared by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia. In order to carry out these activities, the Council would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources.

E. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and activities in respect of foreign economic interests in Namibia

537. In accordance with paragraph 59 of recommendation A and paragraph 12 (e) of recommendation C, the Council would continue to take measures to ensure the full implementation of the Decree, including the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources as part of its efforts to give effect to the Decree. In this respect it is expected that the implementation of the decision of the Council with regard to such legal proceedings will continue to require provision for legal fees and would also include provision for the opinions of high-level experts, for the statements of experts on uranium and other natural resources and for the evidence of experts in international trade, shipping and contracts. It will also be necessary to acquire specialized journals and to prepare publications on the Decree, as well as to continue monitoring compliance with the Decree. The Council would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for this purpose.

F. International and regional activities on major issues concerning Namibia

538. As envisaged in paragraph 12 (m) of recommendation C, during 1989 the Council would organize three international and regional activities one each in Europe, Japan and Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to exchange and disseminate relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, with a view to intensifying international action for sanctions against South Africa and support for the Namibian struggle.

539. In this connection, the Council would require budgetary allocations to cover expenditures related to each international or regional activity lasting five working days for the production of transcripts or proceedings, the provision of meeting services and the production of pre-, in- and post-session documentation. The budgetary allocations would also cover the cost of inviting at least 30 experts to each activity. In addition, provision would be required for the travel of a delegation of the Council consisting of the President and up to three members, the Commissioner for Namibia or his representative, and of a representative of SWAPO,

as well as the appropriate secretariat staff (not more than three Professional and three General Service staff and one Administrative/Finance Officer).

540. By paragraph 16 of recommendation C, the Council would facilitate the participation of the liberation movements recognized by OAU in international and regional activities organized by the Council.

541. By paragraph 1, subparagraphs (c) and (d) of recommendation D, the Council is requested to counteract the total news black-out in Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime and to intensify the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. In fulfilment of this request, it is envisaged that the Council, in its activities with non-governmental organizations, trade unionists and parliamentarians would include the questions of counteracting the news black-out in Namibia and comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

542. As envisaged in paragraph 8 of recommendation D during 1989, the Council would assist non-governmental organizations in organizing workshops in order to obtain, exchange and disseminate relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause and for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, as well as for the boycott of Namibian and South African products. The resources for these activities would come from the Council's special allocation for non-governmental organizations.

543. The Council would require the participation of a delegation of the Council in the workshops, consisting of the President and two members, a representative of SWAPO, the Commissioner for Namibia or his representative, as well as an appropriate Secretariat staff (not more than one Professional and one General Service staff). The resources for the Council's participation would come from the special allocation for non-governmental organizations. Therefore, additional resources would not be requested.

G. Establishment of the Council within Namibia as Administering Authority and the holding of extraordinary plenary meetings

544. By paragraph 7 of recommendation A, and General Assembly resolution S-14/1, the General Assembly would decide that the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence should take practical measures to establish itself in the Territory.

545. The Council would therefore request the Secretary-General to make funds available for this purpose at the appropriate time.

546. By paragraph 3 of recommendation C the General Assembly would decide that during 1989 the Council would hold extraordinary plenary meetings in Latin America or southern Africa. It is expected that the meetings would last five working days. Provision should be made for travel expenses of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, members and observers of the Council, its President, representatives of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia or his representative. Provision should also be made for travel expenses of the current

Chairman of OAU, the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Chairman of the Front-line States.

547. The Steering Committee of the Council would meet immediately preceding the extraordinary plenary meetings. The Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat is requested to provide the appropriate services, including interpretation into two languages for one meeting of the Steering Committee.

548. The Department of Conference Services should make appropriate arrangements for pre-, in- and post-session documentation and meeting services. Interpretation into six languages would be required for 12 plenary meetings held during the five-day period and also for one of the working groups which would meet simultaneously with the plenary. The Department of Public Information would provide a publicity programme relating to the meetings.

H. Support for the South West Africa People's Organization

549. In accordance with paragraph 13 of recommendation C, the General Assembly would decide to continue to defray the expenses of the SWAPO office in New York in order to ensure the proper representation of the people of Namibia through SWAPO at the United Nations. The requirements of SWAPO for 1989 would be at the same level as in 1988.

550. The General Assembly would also, by paragraph 14 of recommendation C, decide to continue to defray the cost of travel to New York and subsistence of other SWAPO members, for the purpose of representing Namibia at the United Nations.

551. The Council would continue to invite, whenever necessary, SWAPO officials based outside Headquarters to attend meetings dealing with matters of interest to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, to the extent not otherwise covered by the budget for 1989 and with regard to the representation of SWAPO in missions of consultation of the Council and missions of the Council to attend conferences and meetings. About 20 persons would be invited to such meetings, each lasting approximately two weeks.

I. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the just cause of Namibia

552. By paragraph 14 of recommendation D, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the Council in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information. It is expected that the Department of Public Information would, from its general budget, provide press, radio and television coverage and produce general publications, as appropriate, for regular, commemorative and extraordinary meetings of the Council, as well as prepare and publish pamphlets on the results of the extraordinary plenary meetings and the international and regional activities held by the Council. The Department would also provide press coverage, including a press officer who would accompany the missions of consultation of the Council. The duration of the missions would be from one to two weeks.

553. The Council, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, would organize encounters for mass media invited from all regions of the world for 15

media representatives prior to each international or regional activity provided for in paragraph 537 above, and for 30 media representatives preceding the extraordinary plenary meetings provided for in paragraph 546 above. Provision should be made for the travel of a delegation of the Council conducting the encounters, consisting of up to three members, a representative of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia or his representative, the media representatives invited to the encounters, as well as the appropriate staff (not more than one Professional and one General Service staff).

1. Special publications, films and radio programmes

554. In the implementation of paragraph 11 of recommendation D, it is expected that, in 1989, the following activities related to the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia would be undertaken under the guidance of the Council:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of booklets, brochures and pamphlets dealing with (i) political matters; (ii) economic matters; (iii) the military situation; (iv) social conditions; (v) legal matters; (vi) the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia; and (vii) contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) The implementation of paragraph 1 (s) of recommendation D would require the production and wide dissemination, on a monthly basis, of a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support of the Namibian cause;

(c) The implementation of paragraph 1 (t) of recommendation D would require the production and dissemination, on a weekly basis, of an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia in support of the Namibian cause;

(d) Production and dissemination of four series of radio programmes in the English, French, German and Spanish languages, with each series consisting of six 15-minute programmes;

(e) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in the English language and the local languages of Namibia;

(f) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(g) Placement of 16 advertisements in major newspapers in connection with special activities of the Council;

(h) Production and dissemination of four posters and dissemination of existing posters;

(i) Updating and dissemination of a booklet containing resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and OAU, decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on Namibia, as well as the reprinting of existing United Nations booklets;

(j) Publicity for, and distribution of, a reference book on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

(k) Preparation and dissemination of a booklet based on a study on the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

(l) Production and dissemination of a booklet on the activities of the Council;

(m) Acquisition, reproduction and distribution of United Nations and non-United Nations materials. The materials required would include the following:

A. Office of the Commissioner for Namibia

Materials required	Language	Quantity
1. Newsletters		
Namibia in the News (weekly)	English	15 000
Namibia Bulletin (monthly)	English	15 000
	French	2 000
	Spanish	2 500
2. Information kit		
Red folders a/	English	10 000
	French	2 500
	Spanish	2 000
	Arabic	1 000
3. Individual publications		
United Nations Institute for Namibia Comprehensive Study	English	500 (full text)
	English	5 000 (abridged)
Remember Cassinga (International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa)	English	2 000
Washington Office on Africa Information kit	English	6 000
4. Films		
Videos/films on Namibia - Remember Cassinga	-	-

Materials required	Language	Quantity
5. Miscellaneous		
Distribution of SWAPO publicity material	-	-
6. News agencies		
Subscription to news agencies	-	-
7. Dissemination charges		
Postage, pouch and shipping costs	-	-

B. Department of Public Information

1. Red folders b/	English	10 000
	French	3 000
	Spanish	2 000
	German	2 000
	Portuguese	1 000
	Arabic	1 000
2. A publication on the political, economic, legal, social and military situation in and relating to Namibia (approx. 50 pages)	English	10 000
	French	5 000
	Spanish	2 000
	Russian	1 000
	Chinese	1 000
	Arabic	1 000
3. Pamphlets on international and regional activities organized by the Council (4)	English	10 000
4. Namibia student leaflet	English	10 000
	French	5 000
	Spanish	5 000
5. Wallsheet	English	10 000
6. Poster (1)	English	10 000

Materials required	Language	Quantity
7. Booklet on the activities of the Council (approx. 16 pages)	English	10 000
	French	2 000
	German	2 000
	Spanish	2 000
	Arabic	2 000

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a/ Contents prepared and reproduced by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia:

Constitution of SWAPO (updated version);

Political Programme of SWAPO;

List of transnational corporations and other foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/CONF.120/8);

Map of Namibia, 16 inches (41 centimetres) square;

Basic Facts (published by the Office of the Commissioner);

Poster of Sam Nujoma;

Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia (booklet).

b/ Contents prepared and reproduced by the Department of Public Information:

"A crime against humanity: Questions and answers on *apartheid* in South Africa" (DPI/705);

"A Trust Betrayed: Namibia";

"Namibia: A Unique United Nations Responsibility" (DPI/752);

Booklet on Walvis Bay;

"Plunder of Namibian Uranium" (DPI/715);

Poster: "Stop the Plunder of Namibia's Natural Resources";

"The United Nations Council for Namibia: What it is, what it does, how it works" (DPI/750).

2. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

555. By paragraphs 7 and 8 of recommendation D, the General Assembly would request the Council to intensify, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia. Under the terms of paragraph 8 of recommendation D, the Assembly would decide to allocate the sum of $US 500,000 to be used by the Council to undertake a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support for workshops and conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of the conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each case, in consultation with SWAPO.

556. The implementation of paragraph 14 of recommendation D would require that the Secretary-General provide adequate funds to the United Nations information centres and the Department of Conference Services in order to distribute information material on the question of Namibia.

J. Consolidation and strengthening of the units servicing the Namibian question

557. By paragraph 18 of recommendation C, the General Assembly would take note of the consolidation of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and the secretariat of the United Nations Council for Namibia and request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to ensure that the Council is provided with adequate Secretariat assistance to help it to continue to discharge fully and effectively all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate. In this connection, the Council recalls the decisions of the Assembly at its forty-first and forty-second sessions approving the Council's recommendations to reclassify the post of Secretary of the Council to the level of Director, as well as the Assembly's approval at its forty-second session of the 1988 programme of activities of the Council which contained the resources for the reclassification.

558. The Council further recalls the decision of the Fifth Committee contained in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the question of Namibia, in its proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, to inform the Assembly, *inter alia*, that "no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under sections 3 and 27 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 would be required to accommodate the 1988 programme of activities of the Council".

559. In view of the above, the Council requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to effect the reclassification of the post of Secretary of the Council to the level of Director.

K. United Nations Fund for Namibia

560. In accordance with paragraph 7 of recommendation E, the General Assembly would decide to allocate to the Fund, as a temporary measure, the sum of $US 1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1989.

561. The implementation of paragraph 6 of recommendation E, dealing with an appeal for voluntary contributions, implies that the Secretary-General would continue to assume administrative responsibilities in respect of the Fund as a whole and the three accounts of which it is composed (General Account, Nationhood Programme Account and United Nations Institute for Namibia Account).

562. The implementation of paragraph 6 would also require, in addition to the fund-raising activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, four fund-raising missions conducted by the Council. Such missions would consist of the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Commissioner or his representative and a staff member of the United Nations Secretariat.

563. Under the terms of paragraph 2 (b) of recommendation E, the Council would continue to act as trustee of the Fund and, in this capacity, to administer and manage the Fund. The Council would exercise this responsibility through its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, subject, in the case of certain major decisions, to the approval of its recommendations by the Council as a whole. The Secretary-General retains the fiduciary responsibility which he exercises in respect of all trust funds.

Notes

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3/ S/19235. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987.

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58/ *International News Briefing on Namibia* ... No. 50, August 1987; see also *Financial Mail* (Johannesburg), 22 May 1987; and *The Windhoek Advertiser*, 6 January 1988.

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Annex I

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA FOR 1988 WITHIN THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, the Council for Namibia made a number of recommendations and gave a description of the activities that would require the preparation of a statement of programme budget implications. [a]

2. The Council's recommendations took the form of draft resolutions, which were reproduced in its report under the following headings:

(a) Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa;

(b) Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978;

(c) Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(d) Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia;

(e) United Nations Fund for Namibia.

The draft resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly at its 59th plenary meeting on 6 November 1987, as resolutions 42/14 A, B, C, D and E, respectively.

3. Prior to consideration of the draft resolutions by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement of their programme budget implications (A/AC.131/269). The statement analysed the financial implications of all the draft resolutions taken together, as follows (figures are in United States dollars):

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[a] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), paras. 861-898.

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget				
		3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Monitor and report the boycott of South Africa on political, economic, financial and other relations	124 500	124 500	-	-	-	-
Missions of consultation with Governments in Western Europe and North America	115 100	-	115 100	-	-	-
Representation of Namibia in United Nations conferences, intergovernmental and non-governmental meetings	826 000	-	826 000	-	-	-
Membership fees to be paid by the Council to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	36 300	-	36 300	-	-	-
High-level mission to headquarters of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for consultation with SWAPO leaders and to visit the Namibian refugee settlements in the front-line States	50 300	-	44 700	-	5 600	-

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget				
		3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Preparation of reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia	143 300	143 300	-	-	-	-
Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia	167 000	-	-	167 000	-	-
Conducting regional seminars away from United Nations Headquarters	882 200	-	839 900	-	42 300	-
Provision for the conference-servicing requirements for the seminars	661 000	-	-	-	-	661 000
Support for the SWAPO office in New York	429 200	-	429 200	-	-	-
Travel of SWAPO representatives to be invited to attend meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York	61 800	-	61 800	-	-	-
Travel of SWAPO representatives attending meetings held outside United Nations Headquarters	81 800	-	81 800	-	-	-

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget				
		3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Dissemination of information to generate publicity and to mobilize public support for the independence of Namibia	947 700	-	-	526 000	421 700	-
Programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations	500 000	-	500 000	-	-	-
Fund-raising missions	80 600	-	80 600	-	-	-
Temporary measure to allocate resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to the United Nations Fund for Namibia	1 500 000	1 500 000	-	-	-	-
Additional staff requirements of the departments and offices arising from the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia	7 300	7 300	-	-	-	-
Total	6 614 100	275 100	4 515 400	693 000	469 600	661 000

Key to budget sections:

3B - Department of Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship
3C.1 - United Nations Council for Namibia
3C.2 - Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
27 - Department of Public Information
29 - Department of Conference Services

Annex II

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

(1 September 1987 to 31 August 1988)

Document number	Title	Date
Documents issued in the general series		
A/AC.131/257	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Symposium on Children in Detention in South Africa, held at Washington on 25 and 26 June 1987	29 October 1987
A/AC.131/258	[Issued within the reporting period of 1986-1987]	
A/AC.131/259	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to workshops held in co-operation with non-governmental organizations in London from 11 to 13 May 1987	9 October 1987
A/AC.131/260	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	5 October 1987
A/AC.131/261	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the seventy-third session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 3 to 24 June 1987	3 November 1987
A/AC.131/262	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to meetings of the Organization of African Unity	3 November 1987
A/AC.131/263	Interim budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1987	17 November 1987
A/AC.131/264	Report on the workshop organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, held at Bonn, from 28 to 30 April 1987	26 October 1987

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.131/265	Report on contacts between Member States and South Africa since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 40/97 A of 13 December 1985	22 October 1987
A/AC.131/266	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the workshop held at Tokyo on 30 May 1987	26 October 1987
A/AC.131/267	Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia: institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States (report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia)	27 October 1987
A/AC.131/268	Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia: political and information activities (report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia)	27 October 1987
A/AC.131/269	Programme of activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia for 1988: statement by the Secretary-General	28 October 1987
A/AC.131/270	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Meeting of Senior Officials of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund Committee, held at New Delhi from 4 to 7 August 1987	17 November 1987
A/AC.131/271	Question of Namibia: note by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the specification of working languages for some aspects of its regional and international activities for 1988	13 November 1987
A/AC.131/272	Nationhood Programme for Namibia and Educational, Social and Relief Activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	17 November 1987
A/AC.131/273	Programme of work of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia for 1987	17 November 1987
A/AC.131/274	Commemoration of Namibia Day, 26 August 1987: messages received by the President of the Council	9 December 1987

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.131/275	Programme of work of Standing Committee I for 1988	18 February 1988
A/AC.131/276	Guidelines for the Seminar on the International Responbility for Namibia's Independence, to be held at Istanbul, from 21 to 25 March 1988	24 February 1988
A/AC.131/277	Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1988	8 April 1988
A/AC.131/278	Programme of work of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia for 1988	8 April 1988
A/AC.131/279	Istanbul Declaration and Call for Action Adopted by the Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 21 to 25 March 1988	25 April 1988
A/AC.131/280	Observance of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, from 27 October to 3 November 1987: messages received by the President of the Council	13 May 1988
A/AC.131/281	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Fourth United Nations International Non-Governmental Organization Meeting, held at Geneva from 7 to 9 September 1987, on the Question of Palestine	17 May 1988
A/AC.131/282	Programme of work of Standing Committee III for 1988	23 May 1988
A/AC.131/283	The military situation in and relating to Namibia	11 July 1988
A/AC.131/284	Political developments related to Namibia	13 July 1988
A/AC.131/285	Social conditions in Namibia	25 July 1988
A/AC.131/286	Activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia	25 July 1988
A/AC.131/287	Guidelines for the Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, to be held at Toronto from 7 to 11 September 1988	25 July 1988

Document number	Title	Date
A/AC.131/288	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Bangkok, 9 to 13 November 1987	5 August 1988
A/AC.131/INF/16*	List of representatives	28 July 1987

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* Issued in English only.

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